1 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK Case No. 08-13555 In the Matter of: LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS, INC., et al. Debtors. United States Bankruptcy Court One Bowling Green New York, New York September 19, 2008 4:36 PM BEFORE: HON. JAMES M. PECK U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

HEARING re Debtor's Motion for an Order Pursuant to Section 105 of the Bankruptcy Code Confirming Status of Citibank Clearing Advances HEARING re Debtor's Motion to (a) Schedule a Sale Hearing; (b) Establish Sales Procedures; (c) Approve a Breakup Fee; and (d) Approve the Sale of the Purchased Assets and the Assumption and Assignment of Contracts Relating to the Purchased Assets Transcribed by: Lisa Bar-Leib

determination being made in the order with respect to the validity of the guaranties. There is no provision in the order with respect to setoffs. Your Honor, we would rest on the motion and request that the relief be granted.

THE COURT: There are no objections that have been filed but this was an emergency motion. The courtroom is packed. This is, for all practical purposes, a clone of the very same relief that was granted the other day in favor of JPMorgan Chase. Let me just verify that there are no objections. Mr. Despins?

MR. DESPINS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Luc

Despins with Milbank Tweed with my partner Dennis Dunne and

also Paul Aronson. Could we have -- not to indispose counsel

but could we have until the -- just an hour while the other

matter is proceeding so that we can confer with counsel just to

make sure that everything is not problematic? We don't think

there will be a problem, Your Honor, but we just would like a

little bit of time to --

THE COURT: Well, candidly, the reason that we're doing this now is to dispose of something that was presumed to be noncontroversial.

MR. DESPINS: And I think --

THE COURT: There's nothing that you've said that tells me that it is controversial. But what I'm going to do is approve it subject to your review of the form of order to

43 satisfy yourself that the relief being granted to Citibank is 1 2 as represented of like type to the relief that was granted to 3 JPMorgan Chase. Is that fair? MR. DESPINS: That's fine, Your Honor. 4 5 THE COURT: Fine. That's what we'll do. MR. KRASNOW: Thank you, Your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: You may approach, if that's what you're I can't really tell. Frankly, with so many people in 8 9 the courtroom, whenever I see the movement this way, I get a 10 little concerned. Mr. Miller? MR. MILLER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. It's sort 11 12 of difficult to believe, Your Honor, this is the fifth day of this case. In terms of hours, I think we're in the sixth 13 14 In any event, Your Honor, as we described last 15 Wednesday, there are a lot of moving parts to this transaction. And they've been moving with great velocity over the last days 16 since Wednesday. And as a consequence, Your Honor, there has 17 had to be some major changes in the transaction. And 18 19 unfortunately, they weren't finalized until about a half hour ago. What I would propose, Your Honor, is that if Your Honor 20 will give us a recess for approximately a half hour so we can 21 22 explain orally to this audience --THE COURT: Excuse me for one moment. Excuse me. 23 MR. MILLER: Going back, Your Honor, a recess for a 24 25 half hour so that we can orally explain to this audience the

nature of those changes and the significance. We think that will expedite the hearing. One other thing, Your Honor, if I might add, a large number of objections, Your Honor, relate to cure amounts on the assumption and assignment of the executory contracts, etcetera. The way it was set up, Your Honor, is that if you did not object to the cure amount today, you were bound by the cure amount. We're making a change in that, Your Honor. All rights to object to the cure amounts and to whatever resolution comes out of that, Your Honor, we are extending to October 3 so that there's no -- if you have a motion or an objection based on the cure amounts, you need not be concerned about it today.

THE COURT: Does that mean that if there is a cure objection that hasn't been filed prior to the commencement of today's hearing that there's effectively a broad-based extension for all such parties to file objections --

MR. MILLER: That is my impression, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- on or before the 3rd of October?

MR. MILLER: That's my impression, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And is there any provision for a hearing

21 in connection with disputes regarding cure amounts?

MR. MILLER: Only if the parties don't come to an agreement.

THE COURT: Fine.

MR. MILLER: Thank you, Your Honor. So I think that

45 if people have objections based upon that, they should be 1 somewhat relieved. 2 3 THE COURT: All right. And I'm sure if there are questions during the break, they'll approach you or your 4 5 partners. MR. MILLER: Thank you, Your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: I think if a half hour is what you think 8 you need --9 MR. MILLER: Yes. 10 THE COURT: -- why don't we say 5:15 with the 1.1 understanding that time has proven to be very flexible here in 12 the past this week. And it may turn out that we'll need a 13 little bit more time. But let's make that the holding time and 1.4 if there's a need for more, somebody should just knock on my 15 chambers door and let me know what's required. 16 MR. MILLER: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Okay. We're adjourned until 5:15 provisionally. 18 19 (Recess from 4:43 p.m. until 5:41 p.m.) 20 THE COURT: Please be seated. I find myself in the unusual position of being perhaps the only person in the 21 22 courtroom who doesn't know what everybody else knows because I didn't hear what you told everybody. Do you want to tell me 23 anything? 24 25 MR. MILLER: Somehow, Your Honor, we knew you were

46 going to ask that question. So --1 2 THE COURT: I hate to be that predictable. 3 MR. MILLER: There is a document -- maybe it'd be 4 better, Your Honor, if we do it orally. 5 THE COURT: Fine. 6 MR. MILLER: My partner, Ms. Fife, will do that. And 7 with some assistance from Ms. --THE COURT: Let me just check on something because --8 and this is purely technical. During the first phase of the 9 10 hearing, I was told that those people who are listening in 11 spillover courtrooms had a very hard time hearing me. I'm 12 having some difficulty as compared with our last hearing with 13 the amplification coming out of the podium. And I just want to 14 make sure that we're not suffering system overload. Okay. 15 That's on. And let me also make the announcement, whenever 16 anyone speaks for the record, this is always true here, but 17 given the number of people, please identify yourself before speaking. 18 19 Thank you, Your Honor. Lori Fife from MS. FIFE: 20 Weil Gotshal & Manges on behalf of the debtors. Let me try to 21 summarize the changes that were made to the transaction. 22 terms of the economic changes, they result largely because of the markets, unfortunately. And from the time that the 23

transaction was actually entered into till now, the markets

dropped and the value of the securities dropped as well.

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So, originally, we were selling assets that had a value of seventy -- approximately seventy billion dollars. And today, Your Honor, we're only selling assets that have a value of 47.4 billion dollars.

Barclays is assuming liabilities, however, of 45.5 billion dollars in connection with those assets. So that has not changed from the original transaction. There was an upside sharing in the original transaction. There was going to be a true-up twelve months later on and that has been eliminated from this transaction.

Barclays is still agreeing to pay the cure amounts on any leases that it assumes or that we assume and assign to it.

Barclays is also agreeing to the same employee compensation arrangements. And it is also agreeing to pay the 250 million dollars of goodwill to LBI.

With respect to the real estate assets, Your Honor, that was -- we had said at the last hearing, I believe, it was approximately a billion dollars. Since that time, an appraisal has come in and it is below that amount. The contact had a provision which allowed the purchaser really to purchase the building at the appraised amount. So we have some negotiations to go, but I believe that the purchase price will come down by approximately a hundred million dollars.

There were two other real estate properties also which we received appraisals for which, similarly, were lower

48 than we had anticipated, unfortunately. So I think, cumulatively, we're expecting that the purchase price will come down by a hundred to maybe 200 million dollars for the real estate. Some other changes that were made to the contracts affect what are called purchase assets and what are excluded There was some confusion as to which subsidiaries, if any, were being sold. And we've clarified in a clarification letter which we're hoping to finalize and actually present to Your Honor whenever it comes down here. But in that letter, we're going to clarify that the only subsidiaries that are being purchased by Barclays are Lehman Brothers Canada Inc., Lehman Brothers Sudamerica SA and Lehman Brothers Uruquay SA. The latter two subsidiaries that I just referred to relate to a business that is called PIM, or Private Investment Management Business, which is a business that was not part of the original deal but is now being purchased by Barclays. THE COURT: For no additional consideration? MS. FIFE: That's correct, Your Honor. THE COURT: And what's that business worth? MS. FIFE: It's essentially just people, Your Honor. It's the high net worth individual brokerage business. it's really just the people who are in those offices. THE COURT: And their rolodexes.

And their rolodexes, exactly.

MS. FIFE:

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customer accounts were being transferred anyway.

There was a change that was made to the license of the Lehman Brothers' name. It was perpetual. It is now two years but we don't really believe that that's a problem. The IMD business, which is essentially Neuberger Berman and some other related entities, will have a perpetual license to use the name.

There was a provision in the old agreement pursuant to which the parties were sharing the residential real estate mortgages. There is no longer that provision. Barclays was required to post collateral, actually this morning, in order to get DTC to open up trading. And that collateral was posted -- the residential real estate mortgages was posted to DTC.

Pursuant to this transaction, Barclays is taking over and guaranteeing all of those transactions. And they are assuming the risk related to those transactions so that collateral will remain with Barclays.

THE COURT: What's the aggregate value of the posted collateral?

MS. FIFE: One second, Your Honor.

(Pause)

MS. FIFE: Your Honor, I'm not -- excuse me? There are 300,000 trades but we're not sure the value of the collateral. Perhaps during the rest of the hearing we can find that amount out for Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm not entirely sure I'm understanding the overall impact of the change in the sharing of the residential mortgage collateral and whether or not that constitutes a benefit to the estate or a detriment to the estate. Which do you think it is?

MS. FIFE: It's hard to tell. It depends on which way those trades come out. But we believe it's a benefit to the estate because it allowed trading to continue this morning because DTC and NASDAQ were unwilling to allow Lehman to continue trading without this posting of collateral which was very important to the company, obviously. So we were able to work out this arrangement whereby Barclays would stand behind the trades. It is the debtors' belief that it's a necessary part of the transaction.

THE COURT: Okay. And I realize I'm asking a lot of questions about things that may have been fully explained when I was in chambers, but Barclays' undertaking to stand behind, as you put it, this posted collateral, how is that documented? And what happens in the event that the transaction that we're now talking about is not approved or is delayed?

MS. FIFE: It was documented in the First Amendment to the asset purchase agreement, which we actually do have and if the transaction is not consummated -- I'm actually not sure of the answer, Your Honor. I'm sorry. I believe Barclays is liable. Oh, okay. So, I'm advised by my partner that if the

51 transaction's not consummated then the transactions -- all the 1 2 trades come back to Lehman, and Lehman is then responsible for 3 them. Excuse me for one second, Your Honor. (Pause) 4 MS. FIFE: I'm being told that if the liabilities are 5 less than the collateral then the excess collateral comes back 6 to Lehman. 7 THE COURT: And if the liabilities are greater? 8 9 MS. FIFE: We have no further obligation. THE COURT: Okay. 10 MS. FIFE: We also modified the agreement -- would 11 12 you like the representative from DTC to explain that in more detail, Your Honor? 13 14 THE COURT: Mr. Hirshon, I'd be happy to hear from 15 you. MR. HIRSHON: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Nice to be 16 before you. Sheldon Hirshon, Proskauer Rose, representing the 17 18 composite -- the trust clearing corporations. Your Honor, the 19 essence of the transaction is to move all of the accounts 20 seamlessly from Lehman to Barclays. What DTC does is the 21 plumbing of that and handles all of the details in the settling of the trades. 22 THE COURT: Is that how they describe themselves? 23 MR. HIRSHON: That's how I describe them because 24 until Sunday, I didn't understand any of this. But it is what 25

spigots get turned on and off and how the pipeline is filled and then emptied. So each day -- there are several different clearinghouses. And each day the trades are matches and then either a net number goes to Lehman or from Lehman to DTC or any of its clearing companies. There was a depository that holds all of the securities. The residential mortgages that you've heard about that were going to be split fifty/fifty are in the DTC registry. We hold them now. They are there. Originally, the idea for the original transaction was to split those fifty/fifty between Barclays and the estate. But in order to facilitate the settlement of these accounts, the additional fifty percent was needed so that DTC would not be at risk for the settlement. So the --

THE COURT: So this modification principally is for the benefit of your client?

MR. HIRSHON: Correct. And for the transaction, because without it trading would have stopped. There would be no business to sell because there would have been no -- no trades cleared today. So it was to facilitate the transaction as a friend to the transaction that this was done so that the business continues to operate today. Now, the arrangement is that the whole six billion dollars of residential mortgages will be there and subject to settlement. But the anticipation is that once all these claims settle, the trades that are from Wednesday through Monday settle, there will not be a need for

all of that collateral. So what the amendment to the APA says is that the fifty percent will be returned, as long as it's there. If something really terrible happens in the world and the settlements don't work and we have to use that collateral, then there will be nothing to return. But the anticipation is that if the world remains somewhat stable that the fifty percent that was now transferred to Barclays will be transferred back to Lehman. That is the expectation.

THE COURT: All right. I appreciate that explanation.

One comment before you continue, Ms. Fife. I'm just once again hearing the Geiger counter. And we are connected to two extra courtrooms and I know that there are people participating at various occasions by telephone through CourtCall. And I'm hearing increased static on the line. So, I'm just going to request everybody who is participating in this hearing, whether by telephone or in person, who has an electronic device to shut it off. And if you're on the phone, since you're just listening, please mute your phone.

MS. FIFE: Thank you, Your Honor. I'll continue going through some of the changes, if that's okay. There was a provision in a deal originally which required the debtors to transfer 700 million dollars in cash to Barclays. And that is no longer the case. There's no cash that's being transferred to Barclays.

In addition, there was a provision in the contract where Barclays was going to purchase a company called Eagle Energy Management and they are no longer going to purchase that entity.

We clarified, because a number of creditors had some concerns during the -- yesterday we had a meeting with the creditors and they were asked some questions regarding intercompany claims. We made it very clear in this clarification that we are not transferring any intercompany payables or receivables. Those remain with the particular entities.

There was a reference in the agreement to a mortgage that was on the 745 Seventh Avenue property. And as it turned out, Your Honor, there is no mortgage on that property. So we deleted that reference. There was a 500 million dollar promissory note made by 745 in favor of an affiliate which will be repaid and extinguished.

Those are the major changes to the transaction.

There were some other clarifications that we made but I don't consider them material, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I still consider 500 million dollars material, though.

MS. FIFE: Yes.

THE COURT: So, the money that's due an affiliate, what affiliate is that? And as a result of the payment, how

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55 does that impact the overall realization to the estate? 1 2 MS. FIFE: Umm --THE COURT: Maybe it doesn't. 3 MS. FIFE: Yeah. I don't think it does, Your Honor. 4 5 We still anticipate that the full purchase price will be paid to 745 and then transferred up to the holding company and the 6 note will be extinguished -- I'm sorry? Yeah. It already has 7 been extinguished. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 MS. FIFE: Do you have any further questions, Your 11 Honor? I may have some as we proceed. It's hard 12 for me to tell, based upon this helpful oral presentation, how 13 14 the deal has moved in terms of material changes and whether or 15 not those changes affect, in any way, the objectors and whether 16 or not these are changes that make the objectors happy or sad. 17 MS. FIFE: Right. 18 THE COURT: It's unclear to me at the moment because 19 I haven't had a chance to reflect on it and I don't know what 20 documents have been prepared that will clarify this. But I'm 21 confident that as the evening progresses, I'll learn more. MS. FIFE: Yes. We're hopeful that we'll have the 22 23 documents so that everyone can look at them. And just one other thing I wanted to point out to Your Honor, we are keeping 24 25 approximately twenty million dollars -- twenty billion dollars

56 1 of assets in LBI that are not being transferred. So those assets will have value and inure to the benefit to the SIPC 2 estate. Okay? 3 4 THE COURT: Thank you for that. MS. FIFE: I'm now going to turn it over to Mr. 5 Miller. 6 7 MR. MILLER: Your Honor, I don't think it's necessary to repeat that we did make another change in connection with 8 the time to object to cure amounts which was in --9 10 THE COURT: I remember you said that before. 11 thing I do want to take care of as a piece of unfinished business from before the break. And that's the creditors' 12 13 committee's position with regard to the Citibank comfort order. MR. DESPINS: Your Honor, there was a reason why 14 15 there was some -- we couldn't address it is 'cause our 16 conflicts counsel was going to look at those issues. Susheel 17 Kirpalani is here and he will address that, Your Honor. MR. KIRPALANI: Good evening, Your Honor. Susheel 18 19 Kirpalani of Quinn Emanuel for the creditors' committee. Your 20 Honor, it's been represented to us that this is the same type 21 of relief that was requested with respect to the Chase motion. THE COURT: It was represented to me as well. 22 23 MR. KIRPALANI: Yes, Your Honor. It appears that the 24 language is the same. The Chase motion -- or the Chase order 25 dealt with securities and cash. And so the language is a

little bit different. It talks about how the pre-petition amounts are -- or the post-petition amounts are secured by as opposed to have an allowable setoff right. And while I agree that's not a distinction with a difference, the one thing that's not clear to me from the Chase motion is the mutuality issue. I apologize, but the timing is such that I've been getting e-mails from my office. If I could just ask the debtors, was there no mutuality issue in the Chase motion and the same issue here? Meaning that in the Chase motion, was it clear that the accounts and the obligations were both owed by the same entity and the same thing is true here? Or are we relying on a contract exception to mutuality?

MR. KRASNOW: Your Honor, both as to the JPMorgan Chase agreements, so too as with respect to the Citibank agreements, Holdings is the guarantor. And it is Holdings' collateral which was at issue in both instances. So, other than JPMorgan Chase dealing with securities and cash, although as to the Holdings company, it was just cash, as I recall, with respect to Citibank, it is just cash. So in all material respects, the orders are identical, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm satisfied. Are you?

MR. KIRPALANI: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good.

MR. KRASNOW: Thank you.

MR. KIRPALANI: Thank you, Your Honor.

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58 THE COURT: The order will be entered. 1 MR. KRASNOW: Your Honor, may I be excused? I think 2 that was my only --3 4 THE COURT: I'm sorry? MR. KRASNOW: I think that was my only business here. 5 Should I be excused? 6 7 THE COURT: You mean, you don't want to stay? Sure, you may be excused. 8 MR. KRASNOW: Thank you, Your Honor. 9 10 MR. MILLER: Good evening, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Good evening. 12 MR. MILLER: You know, Your Honor, as I was sitting 13 here listening to what was going on, it occurred to me that the 14 way we do business today is so different from the way we used 15 to do business. 16 THE COURT: It could be you. 17 MR. MILLER: It could be me. I had trouble getting 18 through security today. 19 THE COURT: Do you have anything on in your pocket? 20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Are you radioactive? 21 MR. MILLER: I think my flak jacket, Your Honor. 22 think that's it. These decisions, Your Honor, are being made 23 almost in split second timing. One has to think about the decisions that were made in connection with the bailout at Bear 24 25 Stearns. How much time was devoted to that? The decision to

open access to the Primary Dealer Credit Facility at the

Federal Bank to support the banking industry, to commit the

federal government to what might be hundreds of billions of

dollars to save Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and to have the

government advance eighty-five billion dollars to save AIG.

And now, Your Honor, within the space of maybe a few days for

the government to adopt a variation of the Resolution Trust

Company or the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to save the

economy and the welfare of the people who are dependent upon a

stable economy.

The tragedy of Lehman, Your Honor, is part and parcel of the design to preserve and stabilize financial markets.

Access to federal funding to maintain the business of Lehman Brothers incorporated the need to put Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. into Chapter 11 as part of a plan to move that sensitive business of LBI to a qualified buyer as soon as possible. A buyer who meets the qualifications necessary to operate such a business -- which is a universe, I might add, Your Honor, that is only limited to a few possible candidates. In making those decisions that the government or parties involved wait for ordered reports, appraisals, physical inventories, a review of each and every document relating to the transaction, I think, Your Honor, the answer is no. They had to do what was necessary to protect the greater good and not to lose the forest for the trees.

Clearly, our economy was and is dependent upon those decisions and sole decisions which would come in the future few weeks. The decisions affected and would affect millions of people. In the case of Lehman, it affects directly the 25,000 employees whose futures became extremely clouded because of the events of last weekend.

The future of many of those people hangs in the balance in connection with the transaction before the Court. If it's not approved, no one can predict with any certainty the consequences other than to note that there will be additional turmoil and thousands of transactions will be suspended. The volatility and distress of the liquidation of collateral positions will be unmatched in history. The unemployment rolls for the metropolitan area will increase dramatically, not to mention the financial losses incurred by ordinary people who would be prejudiced by their inability to reach their accounts.

Expedition, Your Honor, is mandatory. Events move with the velocity that almost defies comprehension. In this kind of world, form cannot be exalted over substance. The substance of this transaction is to continue a business for the benefit of the general economy, the employees whose lives are at stake and to fit a small piece into the jigsaw puzzle of maintaining a stable economy. We cannot take the risk of rejecting this transaction because of ambiguities, the lack of a piece of paper to support every element of the assets to be

transferred, the lack of definition as to particular items. We have to think and we have to act in the same manner that the decisions were made by the government and others over the past week to expend billions and billions of dollars to shore up the economy. Lehman is here because it was necessary to assure LBI's access to the support of the Federal Reserve Bank and the SEC support and to allow LBI access to the window to support the transactions that were pending before there was a run on the bank. To dissipate that effort, by rejecting a transaction that is intended to save jobs, protect customers and enable a relatively smooth transition of the LBI business and bring value to all involved, would be a miscarriage of justice and detrimental to the national interest.

Since the hearing last Wednesday, and in the space of roughly twenty-four hours, Your Honor, there have been a number of significant events. Yesterday, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange unilaterally decided to close out all of Lehman's positions on that exchange. That closeout resulted in a loss to Lehman of approximately 1.6 billion dollars. Earlier this afternoon, Your Honor, the Securities Investor Protection Corporation initiated a proceeding under the Securities Investor Protection Act in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

THE COURT: Excuse me, Mr. Miller. You're being interrupted, as is this entire proceeding, by someone who's on

the telephone who's whispering into the courtroom. As I said at the outset, everybody who is listening on the phone, mute your phone. Everybody who has an electronic device, find it and shut it off or throw it away.

MR. MILLER: Your Honor, as I was saying, this afternoon the Securities Investor Protection Corporation initiated a proceeding under the Securities Investor Protection Act in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Mr. James Giddens, an attorney and experienced SIPC trustee, has been appointed as trustee in the SIPC proceeding. LBI consented to the commencement of the SIPC proceeding. And during the past few days, Mr. Giddens was provided with information concerning the state of affairs at LBI and the need for expedition and support of the sale transaction. Mr. Giddens is a recognized SIPC trustee and a man of great talent, Your Honor. He recognized the extraordinary nature of what is occurring and, unusual for a SIPC proceeding, SIPC and the trustee have agreed that trading in customer accounts --

THE COURT: Sorry. Technical difficulties.

MR. MILLER: In that SIPC proceeding, Your Honor, the trustee and SIPC have agreed that trading in customer accounts may continue in the ordinary course of business rather than be suspended as is usual in a SIPC proceeding. SIPC and the trustee have expended extraordinary efforts in an extraordinary

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case to protect the public customers and ensure stability and preservation of customer interests. Their actions are to be commended, Your Honor. And I believe, Your Honor, that the SIPC proceeding has been referred, I hope, to Your Honor.

THE COURT: I've seen Judge Lynch's order. I have a certified copy of it and the order includes a decretal paragraph removing those proceedings to this court. I'm satisfied that the seal is in fact genuine and I'm prepared to proceed with full authority.

MR. MILLER: And, Your Honor, Mr. Giddens is here with Mr. Kevin (sic) Caputo from SIPC and the president of SIPC, Your Honor, Mr. Stephen Harbeck who's sitting in the jury box.

THE COURT: Gentlemen, welcome.

MR. GIDDENS: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. MILLER: Barclays, Your Honor, has extended the sale to enable this extraordinary transaction and hopefully to be consummated. Yesterday, as Your Honor has heard, Barclays basically stepped into the shoes of the Federal Reserve in connection with the Primary Dealer Credit Facility as to the 45.5 billion dollars Lehman borrowed last Monday and received the collateral that Lehman had posted in connection therewith.

Because of the circumstances this week, Your Honor, the operations of LBI have resulted in approximately 300,000 sales, which is very significant. In addition, Your Honor,

because of the administration proceeding in the United Kingdom for LBIE and the freezing of all of the assets of LBI that were in the possession of LBIE, which I believe, Your Honor, stands for Lehman Brothers England, relating to repo financings, the result is that we were unable -- or LBI is unable to deliver to Barclays the assets that were originally intended under the APA. That's one of the reasons, Your Honor, for the amendments that we heard about earlier today.

There are many moving parts in what we are trying to do, many of which are beyond the control of Lehman or Barclays as market forces operate to affect the value of the transaction and the assets. Enormous problems did arise in connection with clearing transactions that have caused a number of modifications to the transaction. The necessity of assuring DTC and other clearing institutions who will not expose themselves to additional liability of some kind has been enormously time consuming.

It's because of that, Your Honor, that we have heard about these changes. But if Your Honor will look at the basic agreement, the amount of cash consideration will be relatively the same except for the issues with respect to the value of the real estate. The 250 million dollars being paid for the goodwill of LBI will go to LBI. The real estate, 745 Seventh Avenue, and the two data centers in New Jersey, that's with a variation, Your Honor, and there's some negotiation to be done

65 with Barclays in connection with that. And so there might be a 1 decrease of that one billion four fifty that we talked about on 2 Wednesday to something in the area of a billion three to a 3 billion three fifty, in that area. 4 5 THE COURT: Let me break in with respect to that issue --6 7 MR. MILLER: Sure. THE COURT: -- because it's something that concerns 8 9 I read most of the objections --10 MR. MILLER: Yes, sir. THE COURT: -- and there were a lot of them. And I 11 may have missed some that came in late. But none of them 12 13 picked up the issue that concerned me. As I view the 14 transaction, and I need your help in telling me if I'm seeing 15 it incorrectly, most of the value is attributed to the real 16 estate. But there has been no traditional marketing effort for 17 the real estate. Instead, the real estate represents a tie-in 18 to the sale of the broker dealer assets and the preservation of markets and employment. One of the things that I think you may 19 need to get over for purposes of today's evidentiary hearing, 20 in terms of the showing you need to make, is that the 21 transaction as it relates to the real estate in particular is 22 23 fair value. 24 I know nothing about this appraisal. I don't know who commissioned it. I don't know who the appraiser is. 25

don't know if he or she is in court. But I am, frankly, concerned that we're all hearing -- and maybe others heard it earlier but I'm hearing it only now -- that there is this negative variance in the assumed value of the real estate. And I find that troublesome.

MR. MILLER: Yes, sir. We will try to deal with that, Your Honor. Now, Your Honor, in connection with going forward in the transaction, I don't know what order Your Honor wants to go in, whether you want to hear oral statements of objections or should we move right to the evidentiary hearing?

THE COURT: Well, one of the things I'd like to do, and it's really to verify something, I don't recall seeing an objection from the official creditors' committee. And I don't know, as a result of that, whether the committee supports the transaction, has issues with respect to the transaction or has given you notice of whatever objections they might have. So it seems to me that because of the expedited nature of today's proceeding, we agreed Wednesday that written objections were not necessary and, particularly, not necessary in the case of the committee which had just been formed. I'd like to know what the status is as it relates to that important constituency.

MR. MILLER: Mr. Despins informed me, Your Honor, before the hearing -- I'm losing my voice -- that the committee will not object to the transaction but does not support it. So

they're not affirmatively -- I think not affirmatively going to stand up and say --

MR. DESPINS: Why don't I address that, Your Honor?

MR. MILLER: Sure.

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THE COURT: I think that would be helpful.

MR. MILLER: Don't change your position.

MR. DESPINS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Despins with Milbank Tweed, proposed counsel for the committee. I'm here with my partners, Paul Aronson and Dennis Dunne. headline is we are not objecting, Your Honor, but although we'll have some minor comments to the form of order, which we don't need to detain the court order at this point. And the reason we're not objecting is really based on the lack of a viable alternative. And, Your Honor, we're still a little bit puzzled by the statement by Mr. Miller that we're not affirmatively supporting. And that's correct. We're not affirmatively supporting the transaction, Your Honor, because there has been insufficient time for us to really do all the due diligence that we would feel should be done to take that next step of saying yes, this is the best deal and we're supportive actively. We've met with the debtor. They've been very cooperative. I don't want to imply that they have not been but we have not had time to test the assumptions and do all the due diligence we would normally do. So that is, Your Honor, the distinction.

The second message, Your Honor, which is not directed at Your Honor but really at the debtor and, generally, at also regulators, is that the committee, although we're not objecting to this transaction, we understand we're dealing with extraordinary circumstances, as Your Honor has described. The committee fully expects that after this, we're going to go back to what I would call --

THE COURT: A more conventional model?

MR. DESPINS: Yes. Business as usual for Chapter 11, if you will, Your Honor. The committee feels very strongly and wanted me to say that they recognize the extraordinary nature of what's going on here but they feel their duties are to prepetition creditors, not to the market participants, not to the economy at large or other participants in those markets. And I think that that's very important and it's very important to the committee that I convey that message, again, not to Your Honor, but really to the debtor and other parties in this case. So that is where we stand, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I appreciate that. And it lifts the fog over at least that aspect of the case. And I'm grateful for the comment. Has there been any --

MR. MILLER: Your Honor, we --

THE COURT: Has there been any resolution by agreement of any of the other objections? Or are they all live at this point --

MR. MILLER: As far as --

THE COURT: -- except for the cure amounts perhaps?

MR. MILLER: As far as I know, Your Honor, I have to say, Your Honor, there wasn't really time. They were cascading through the electronic filing at such a rate, it was almost impossible to keep up with them.

THE COURT: I know.

MR. MILLER: And so, with people dedicated to doing the clarification of the APA -- of the asset purchase agreement, there really wasn't an adequate amount of time. Mr. Despins says, Your Honor, this is such an exceptional circumstance, I would feel relieved to get back to the ordinary Chapter 11 process. It would be good for everybody's health. But this is just an unusual situation. And while I understand the committee's views and the parochial views as to general unsecured creditors, we are facing a bigger picture and a very difficult severe picture for everybody involved. And in addition to the people in this courtroom, Your Honor, the telephone is going -- just I can't tell you the rapidity of calls from people, where's -- how can I get my securities? This is my pension fund. And so on. This is a tragedy, Your Honor. And maybe we missed the RTC by a week. That's the real tragedy, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That occurred to me as well.

MR. MILLER: So I defer to Your Honor as to the

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procedure for going forward. Should we have -- I would waive opening statements at this point, Your Honor, since I've already made mine.

THE COURT: Well, I propose the following. And I think you've made your opening statement. I would propose the following. I would like to hear -- I'm not sure what the right time for that is -- from counsel for the SIPC trustee or the SIPC trustee, beyond the fact that we've commenced a case, and understand a little bit more about how that parallel proceeding that is happening as we speak, in conjunction with the sale process, truly does tie together with what we're now doing. And I think that it would be useful for me to have an evidentiary record that supports the sale motion. Once that record is made, either through proffer or live testimony, based upon the willingness of objectors to do it through proffer -and if they object, that's fine. We can have witnesses. think it would be useful then to move on to the merits of the objections and deal with the legal issues that confront us.

MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor. Mr. Caputo from SIPC is here with us today.

THE COURT: Fine. Before he gets up, let me just confirm that what I have -- often what I say is acceptable to people when they hear it. But -- at least when I'm sitting here. But is what I have outlined consistent with your views?

MR. MILLER: Whatever you say, Your Honor, is

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Mr. McDade would testify that he first became involved with this particular transaction Monday morning -- last Monday morning, I guess that was September 15, at 7 a.m. in the morning. Since that time, he has been in constant contact with senior management and Lehman's outside advisors regarding the status and progression of the negotiations. The negotiations leading up to the Barclays' transaction have been at arm's length, objective, aggressively pursued by Barclays and difficult, to say the least, Your Honor.

He would testify that since the collapse of Bear Stearns and a subsequent takeover by JPMorgan, the Federal Reserve Bank has made financing available to broker-dealers in what is colloquially referred to as the window.

After the broker-dealer settles its trade at the close of business, the clearing bank returns the collateral, which Lehman then transfers to the Federal Reserve in exchange for financing until the opening of business the next day. That process, as the liquidity of Lehman's deteriorated, no longer became possible.

He would testify that in the climate of today's market, a potential buyer of the broker-dealer business could not operate without having access to the PDCF, the Primary Dealer Credit Facility. That facility is not available to all broker-dealers. Rather, it is available only to a limited number of financial institutions who could meet the rules and

regulations of the Federal Reserve in respect thereof. And that, Your Honor, is probably less than a dozen institutions.

He would testify that during the period of stress and strain, the week before this week, Lehman attempted to interest the Bank of America in an acquisition of Lehman's, and that, unfortunately, did not come to fruition. At the same time, it was negotiating an acquisition by Barclays of the Lehman business. And that negotiation led to what I might call an agreement that was subject to the -- he would testify it was subject to the regulators throughout the world, and, unfortunately, it became clear that that agreement could not be consummated.

And immediately after that announcement was made, he would testify that he and other officers of Lehman were called to the Federal Reserve Bank in New York to meet with the Federal Reserve Bank representatives, the SEC, and the United States Treasury to deal with the problem confronting Lehmans. And those meetings, he would testify, took place, Your Honor, Sunday morning and ran into the late evening of that day. In which it was made perfectly clear that it was necessary for the protection of the public and the financial markets in an effort to placate the public markets, or at least stabilize the situation, that it is in the best interest of all parties that Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. commence a Chapter 11 proceeding. And that it maintain, for LBI, access to the so-called window.

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And it was in that context, he would testify, that LBI was enabled to go forward, at least for the past week.

He would also testify, Your Honor, Barclays, unlike some of the larger and healthier financial institutions that might qualify for access to the PDCF, does not have a North American broker-dealer operation of this scale. Therefore, the sale is a national extension of Barclays' business. Barclays would have access to the PDCF and also will assume Lehman's broad spectrum broker-dealer license.

Not only is this sale a good match economically but it saves the jobs of thousands of employees and avoids losses that could total in the hundreds of billions of dollars.

He would further testify, Your Honor, that he is familiar with the asset purchase agreement, that he participated in all of the negotiations involved in the asset purchase agreement. And that those negotiations from time to time broke out into different teams, but he was the team leader for Lehman.

He would testify that the asset purchase agreement provides for the sale of the North American broker-dealer business of LBI, which includes banking and capital markets business in addition to numerous other divisions.

The Seventh Avenue headquarters is being transferred to Barclays, in addition to the various offices located throughout the United States, that are integral to the broker-

dealer business. The value of the real estate being transferred to Barclays pursuant to the transaction is subject to negotiation with respect of the appraised values. That the building on Seventh Avenue is subject to an appraisal which has been provided to Barclays. And that appraisal is in the area of 900 million dollars to 100 million dollars. And that the appraisal was done by CB Richard Ellis. And it was prepared for the other debtor in this case, LB 745 LLC and Barclays Capital Inc. And it is a voluminous appraisal of the properties which we will offer into evidence at the appropriate time, Your Honor.

And that he would also testify that an appraisal of the two data centers was also directed and that CB Richard Ellis was also engaged to undertake that appraisal. And that appraisal has established the value for the purpose of the negotiations, Your Honor. And as pointed out earlier in the proceeding, those values have come in at slightly less -- I shouldn't say slightly, less than was originally projected.

So that was a very negotiated term, and the reason for the transfer of these properties, Your Honor, is that they are integral to the smooth transition of the businesses.

Barclays will also assume exposure for the employees that accept offers of employment, which is estimated to have a value of approximately -- an exposure of approximately two billion dollars.

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Barclays is also assuming the cure amounts relating to contracts and leases that will be assumed pursuant to the asset purchase agreement. And that has a potential exposure, Your Honor, of 1.5 billion dollars that he would testify to.

Barclays is also paying the real estate transfer taxes, which are estimated to be approximately thirty million dollars.

Mr. McDade would testify that the financial community has known that Lehman has been under stress for some time.

Certainly, going back to the time that Bear Sterns was bailed out. Potential purchasers have known that Lehman has been searching for a buyer since well before the Chapter 11 case commenced. And that those ethics, those strategic alternatives that were being pursued involved parts of Lehman as well as the whole of Lehman. And that the notoriety attached to that did not produce any interested parties other than the ones I mentioned -- he mentioned.

During the meeting at the Federal Reserve Bank last week, Bank of America, JPMorgan, Merrill Lynch and Barclays were all present, showing interest in the broker-dealer assets. It was clear to each party that if Lehman was unable to reach a deal it would most likely have to commence cases under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. That would not only have an adverse impact upon their businesses but also upon the international markets.

He would testify that since the commencement of the Chapter 11 case, Lehman's senior management and its advisors have not undertaken an intensive marketing of the business and the assets to be sold. But instead focused on reaching an agreement with the most eligible interested buyer for these assets.

That notwithstanding the lack of a specific program for marketing, the sale of Lehman's broker-dealer business has been known worldwide. And, yet, he would say nobody has expressed an interest to step into the shoes of -- excuse me, step into the shoes of Barclays, Your Honor.

Lehman has not received any other interest since the commencement of the Chapter 11 cases. If Lehman was approached by another potential buyer that he would consider the offer, provided that the company had sufficient liquidity to operate the business without jeopardizing customer accounts. That has not happened, Your Honor. So it is almost academic.

Mr. McDade would testify, Your Honor, that if the sale with Barclays is consummated, customer accounts would continue on a seamless, uninterrupted basis and trading would continue on a normal basis, thereby maintaining the billions of dollars in value.

At the same time, the jobs of thousands of employees would be saved and will be entitled to substantial benefits from Barclays in the form of compensation, bonuses and

severance payments that are based upon the employee's prior performance while with Lehman.

He would testify to the consummation of the transactions makes available a greater pool of assets to the debtors' estates, because the exposure under Lehman Holdings guarantee to the broker-dealer will be substantially less. If the transaction does not close today or over this weekend, Your Honor, Mr. McDade would testify that the effect on the broker-dealers business and on Lehman Holdings would be devastating. First, the failure to consummate the transaction would cause default under the DIP facility and require Lehman Holdings to repay the outstanding amounts under that facility.

He would testify that the liabilities in the hundreds of billions of dollars would be triggered against Lehman Holdings which would in turn deplete the property available to distribution to creditors. It would adversely affect the debtors other nondebtor subsidiaries to the extent they have any value.

He would testify, Your Honor, that if the transaction is not consummated, it will result in the largest failure of a broker-dealer in the history of the United States and will cripple the credit markets for some time to come.

He would further testify, Your Honor, that the shock of this transaction not being consummated in the public markets could be immeasurable and could ignite a panic in the financial

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- 1 than that today?
- 2 A. Materially less -- again, I have not seen the final
- 3 documents in terms of the appraisal.
- 4 Q. Okay. With respect to the appraisals of those two
- 5 buildings in New Jersey, again, has that appraised value,
- 6 although it's an unknown to you, do you know whether that
- 7 | appraised value has been agreed upon between Barclays and --
- 8 A. No, it has not, to be negotiated.
- 9 | Q. Okay. Is it your understanding, sir, that with respect to
- 10 the transfer of these real estate assets to Barclays that there
- 11 is any broker fee involved?
- 12 A. My understanding is from the negotiation, again, that a
- 13 suggested broker fee was part of the negotiation to take place,
- 14 yes.
- 15 Q. And do you know what the magnitude of that suggested
- 16 broker fee is?
- 17 | A. I do not.
- 18 | Q. Okay. Do you have any approximate idea of what it might
- 19 be? Are we talking tens of millions, fifty million or do we
- 20 not know?
- 21 A. I do not know.
- 22 Q. Okay. Is it your understanding, sir, that there actually
- 23 | will be a broker fee payable to a broker as a result of the
- 24 transfer of these assets?
- 25 A. There is not an individual broker involved.

- Q. So there is no actual broker fee that will be paid, but value will be deducted from the appraised value for the benefit of Barclays, is that correct?
- 4 A. That's correct.
- Q. Sir, just to switch gears and to talk about the businesses that are being sold from LBI to Barclays, are there any
- businesses remaining at LBI that are not being transferred to Barclays?
- 9 A. No.

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- Q. And with respect to the contracts that are associated with each of the various businesses that are being acquired by
- Barclays, do each of those contracts also reside at LBI?
- 13 A. The contracts with respect to the underlying products?
- Q. Let's start more broadly, the contracts with respect to
- 15 the running of each of those businesses, generally?
- A. I'm not quite certain I understand the specifics of the question. The assets of those business units, the people of
- 18 the business units will be moving to Barclays. The individual
- 19 businesses have different assets and securities and
- 20 derivatives, obviously, that they're responsible for trading.
- 21 The contracts, themselves, in terms of the business units, I'm
- 22 not certain I understand the question.
- 23 Q. Okay. Are the trading contracts with respect to the
- various products that each of those businesses operates in, are
- 25 those contracts going to the purchaser?

- 1 A. The specific question has yet to be determined, given the
- 2 dynamic nature and speed of which we're operating. Each of the
- 3 individual businesses will enter into a series of very quick
- 4 next steps to determine how we actually transact in each of
- 5 those business units going forward.
- 6 Q. And who will determine which of those contracts go to the
- 7 | purchaser and which of those contracts stay behind? Will that
- 8 be something in Barclays' discretion, or is that Lehman's
- 9 | decision?
- 10 A. That will be a mutual process.
- 11 | Q. And is it your understanding, sir, that all of the
- 12 contracts that are to be negotiated, in terms of whether they
- 13 stay or whether they go, are contracts that reside at LBI? Or
- 14 are any of those contracts that reside at other Lehman
- 15 | entities?
- 16 A. LBI.
- 17 Q. And, sir, can you also please confirm if it is your
- 18 understanding that the purchased assets do not include
- 19 Neuberger Berman or any of its assets?
- 20 A. Yes, I affirm that.
- 21 Q. Okay. Sir, are you aware of whether -- do you know what a
- 22 | closing balance sheet is?
- 23 A. Yes, I do.
- 24 Q. Okay. And do you know whether a closing balance sheet was
- 25 prepared in connection with this transaction?

- A. I am not aware of that.
- Q. Okay. Assuming that one was not, do you have any
- 3 understanding of why one was not?
- 4 A. The speed of which we're operating.
- 5 Q. Well, in the absence of a closing balance sheet having
- 6 been prepared, can you please describe for the Court how it is
- 7 that the debtor determined that fair value was being realized
- 8 for the sale of these assets?
- 9 A. For the assets?
- 10 Q. Yes.

- 11 A. The individual assets on the balance sheet, the trading
- 12 inventory was bottoms up, meaning individual line item detail
- 13 processed through all of our individual risk business units in
- 14 coordination with the normal finance professionals who are
- incorporated into the valuation process.
- 16 Q. Did the debtors have any form of valuations of any of the
- 17 assets that are being transferred?
- 18 A. Sorry?
- 19 Q. Does Lehman have any valuations -- internal valuations of
- 20 any of the assets that are being transferred to Barclays?
- 21 A. Absolutely. There are many complex securities involved.
- 22 Many different models that we use to evaluate those securities.
- 23 Q. And so, sir, is it your testimony then that a valuation
- 24 was conducted within Lehman of all of the assets that are being
- 25 transferred to Barclays? When was that conducted?

- 1 A. Portfolio moved during the week, but that was conducted
- 2 all last evening. All through and up to the arrangement -- the
- 3 agreement today.
- 4 Q. And, sir, was it the case that at the time of the meeting
- 5 that took place with creditors this past Wednesday, LBI had
- 6 approximately --
- 7 MR. MILLER: Excuse me, Your Honor, Thursday.
- MR. QURESHI: I apologize, it was Thursday.
- 9 THE COURT: I'll take that as an objection to the
- 10 question, and it's sustained.
- 11 Q. Am I correct, sir, in understanding that at that time
- creditors were told that LBI had approximately 1.3 billion
- 13 dollars in cash?
- 14 A. That's correct.
- 15 Q. Okay. And at that time, the deal was that 700 million of
- 16 | those funds would go to Barclays, and the remaining 600 million
- 17 | would stay at LBI?
- 18 A. That's correct.
- 19 Q. And what is the cash balance at LBI today?
- 20 A. It's virtually nil.
- 21 Q. Where did it go?
- 22 A. To the CME. Liquidation of the CME trades. And to all
- 23 the other clearing banks involved in processing of the
- 24 transactions this week.
- 25 Q. Sir, since the time that the agreement was first entered

111 into with Barclays early in the week, are you aware of any 1 affirmative efforts of having been undertaken on behalf of 2 Lehman to shop these assets to any other potential purchasers? 3 4 The assets, specifically, the inventory assets? The assets being acquired by Barclays or any subset of 5 Q. 6 those? 7 No. Nor -- no. MR. QURESHI: Your Honor, may I have one moment, 8 please? 9 10 THE COURT: Sure. 11 Sir, are you familiar, generally, with the terms of the 12 DIP financing agreement? 13 A. Generally. 14 Okay. Is it your understanding that if the transaction with Barclays does not close, that that would constitute a 15 16 default under the DIP? 17 A. Thirty days to repay. It's thirty days to repay. 18 So it would trigger a thirty-day repayment of it? 19 Α. Yes. 20 Q. Okay. 21 MR. QURESHI: Thank you, Your Honor, that's all I have. 22 23 THE COURT: Is there anyone else who wishes to 24 examine the witness? MR. ROSNER: 25 Your Honor, if you can see me, I'm right

112 1 here. I'd like to --2 THE COURT: Well, Mr. Bienenstock is ahead of you. 3 So you're going to have to move to a position where you can both be seen and heard. 4 5 Mr. Bienenstock, it's your turn. 6 MR. BIENENSTOCK: Thank you, Your Honor. CROSS-EXAMINATION 7 BY MR. BIENENSTOCK: 8 9 Good evening, Mr. McDade. 10 Good evening. A. 11 My name is Martin Bienenstock, representing the Walt Q. 12 Disney Company. Yesterday, I understand that you were at the information session at Weil Gotshal? 13 14 Α. That's correct. 15 And I want to confirm some information given there. 16 Pursuant to the proposed asset purchase agreement here, the 17 businesses that are being -- the Lehman businesses being 18 transferred to Barclays are as follows: Tell me if I'm 19 incorrect, I'll read one at a time. Investment Banking? 20 A. Correct. 21 Q. Fixed Income? 22 Correct. A. 23 North American Operations? 24 A. Correct. 25 Credit?

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1	A.	Correct.	
2	Q.	Lending?	
3	A.	Correct.	
4	Q.	Municipal Bonds?	
5	A.	Yes.	
6	Q.	Commodities?	
7	A.	Correct.	
8	Q.	High Yield?	
9	A.	Yes.	
10	Ω.	Derivatives?	
11	A.	Yes.	
12	Q.	Government Bonds?	
13	A.	Yes.	
14	Q.	Interest rates derivatives?	
15	A.	Yes.	
16	Q.	High grade credit?	
17	A.	Yes.	
18	Q.	Cash and credit derivatives?	
19	A.	Yes.	
20	Q.	Money market?	
21	A.	Yes.	
22	Q.	Commercial paper?	
23	A.	That's the same.	
24	Q.	Commercial lending?	
25	A.	Commercial lending, if you mean the leverage finance	

- 1 order to make an assessment as to whether to go forward with a
- 2 transaction?
- 3 A. I'm not specifically aware of anything that they asked for
- 4 | that we could not provide.
- 5 Q. Are you aware of whether they asked for or were given
- 6 information regarding intercompany transactions?
- 7 A. I'm not aware specifically.
- 8 Q. Does that include intercompany payables?
- 9 A. Again, not aware specifically.
- 10 Q. And intercompany receivables as well?
- 11 A. Yes, sir.
- 12 Q. Okay. Are you aware today if there's an intercompany
- payable to what I'll call LB -- do you know what I mean by
- 14 LBIE?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 | Q. Are you aware today whether there's an intercompany
- 17 payable to LBIE by either of the debtor entities?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. How much is it?
- 20 A. Approximately five billion.
- 21 Q. And where did that one arise?
- 22 A. I'm sorry?
- 23 Q. Where did that -- I'm sorry. Where did that intercompany
- 24 payable arise? From where did that intercompany payable arise?
- 25 A. I think it's a series of transactions. I'm not aware of

125 the specifics. 1 2 Are you aware of any of the specifics? 3 A. No. Not a single one? 4 Q. With respect to the intercompany? 5 A. With respect to the intercompany payable from these 6 Q. debtors to LBIE? 7 8 I know the notional amount. 9 Q. Okay. 10 A. Five billion. Do you know if money was transferred from LBIE to the 11 Q. 12 debtor entities on Friday, the last week? I'm not involved in the day-to-day process of financing 13 the firm. 14 15 Q. But my question was whether you were aware of that? No, I'm not specifically aware. 16 17 Q. Have you read anything about that? Absolutely. 18 A. 19 You have read something about that? Have I read it in the media, is that what you're referring 20 A. to? 21 22 Q. Yes. Yes. A. 23 And you did testify that you were at the meeting yesterday 24 at Weil Gotshal? 25

- 1 A. I was at an afternoon session. My understanding is there
- 2 was more than one session.
- 3 Q. And these questions were asked as to the intercompany
- 4 payable, correct?
- 5 A. Uh-huh.
- 6 Q. And do you recall whether --
- 7 THE COURT: You have to answer with more than a nod 8 of the head. Thanks.
- 9 THE WITNESS: Sorry.
- 10 Q. And do you recall whether this information that I'm asking
- 11 now was given yesterday at the information center?
- 12 A. It was not given yesterday.
- 13 Q. Which debtor entity owes that money to LBIE?
- 14 A. LBI is a payable to LBIE.
- 15 Q. And what about Holdings?
- 16 A. LBIE is a payable to LB Holdings.
- 17 | Q. And how much is that?
- 18 A. Eight billion.
- 19 Q. And do you know what that's derived from?
- 20 A. No.
- 21 Q. Did you do an audit of the -- I'm sorry. Has an audit
- 22 been accomplished of the securities that are to be transferred
- 23 to Barclays under the proposed transactions?
- 24 A. If you mean an audit by external valuation process?
- 25 Q. By identification of the securities?

- A. Absolutely, line by line.
- 2 Q. I think during your proffer it was stated that you are
- 3 familiar with the contract. I assume that means you don't know
- 4 every line but you are generally familiar with the contract
- 5 | that's before the Court today, is that a fair statement?
- 6 A. Yes.

- 7 Q. Are you aware of the closing conditions under the
- 8 contract?
- 9 A. I believe so.
- 10 Q. Are they all satisfied as of today, subject to the entry
- 11 of an order by this Court?
- 12 A. With respect to all those that I have knowledge of, yes.
- 13 Q. And I think there was a question, but I just want to be
- 14 clear. There is a closing condition regarding eight employees
- 15 signing up agreements, is that correct?
- 16 A. That is correct.
- 17 Q. And I might have missed this before, and have all of those
- 18 | eight employees been signed up?
- 19 A. We expect no issues with respect to the employment
- 20 services needs to close.
- 21 | Q. Okay. So as of sitting here right now, that condition has
- 22 not been met?
- 23 A. We expect no issues.
- 24 Q. For the record, it's a yes or no and I just want to make
- 25 it clear on the record?

128 I do not have the specific information with respect to A. either the exact number of those participants or with respect to Barclays' view as to whether that would be waived if, indeed, that became an issue. MR. ROSNER: Okay. I have nothing further, Your Honor. Thank you. THE COURT: Okay, thank you. Is there anyone else that wishes to examine Mr. McDade? Come forward. Please state your name and identity of the client that you're here to represent. MR. BYRNE: Yes, Your Honor, good afternoon. Larry Byrne from Linklaters. Linklaters, Your Honor, represents the administrators who have been appointed to supervise the insolvency of four Lehman Brothers entities in the U.K. and in Europe. THE COURT: These are the Pricewaterhouse people? MR. BYRNE: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. MR. BYRNE: So we act for Pricewaterhouse who are now the insolvency administrators in the U.K. for these four Lehman Brothers entities who are affiliates of subsidiaries of the debtors. THE COURT: Okay. You may proceed with your questions.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

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BY MR. BYRNE:

- Q. Good evening, Mr. McDade. The hour's late, so I have just a few questions for you following up on the previous questions.
- You referred to an intercompany payable in the amount of five billion and an intercompany payable in the amount of eight billion. Do you know when those payables first arose or came into existence?
- A. No, I do not.
 - Q. When did you first become aware of them?

MR. MILLER: Excuse me, Your Honor. I'm not quite sure I understand how that relates to whether the sale should be approved or not. It seems to be the administrator in London is trying to find out information concerning whether it has a claim against this estate, what's going to happen to that claim. It doesn't go to this transaction.

number of objections that have raised questions concerning whether this transaction, if approved, would affect the ability of parties-in-interest, including the Pricewaterhouse foreign representatives, I'll call them for these purposes, in being able to pursue a claim for recovery in this estate of the eight billion dollars that, according to the objection that I read, was allegedly swept from LBIE on Friday, a week ago, to the accounts of LBH. And that didn't come back to LBIE on Monday presumably as a consequence of the bankruptcy filing. And so I

130 don't know that this goes to the reasonableness of the debtors' business judgment in proposing that this transaction be approved this evening, as much as it goes to the legal affect of such approval in light of the ambiguities -- alleged ambiguities and vagueness -- the alleged vagueness of the asset purchase agreement and the various documents that have been offered up to parties-in-interest. So with that, I overrule your comment and will permit the examination. MR. BYRNE: Thank you, Your Honor. May I proceed? THE COURT: Yes. BY MR. BYRNE: When did you first become aware of these two intercompany payables, the eight billion, the five billion, apart from press reports? I followed up post the session that we had yesterday to make sure I had the information. And what information did you learn as a result of that Q. follow-up? The previous statements that I made with respect to the nominal amounts. I'm not sure I understand what you're saying. LBI has a payable to LBIE. LBIE has a payable to LBH. A. Those are the figures and data that I researched.

And following up to confirm those figures and data, what

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- 1 is it that you looked at?
- 2 A. I looked at a summary finance document from one of our
- 3 senior finance officers.
- 4 Q. That's an internal document at Lehman?
- 5 A. That's correct.
- Q. And who is the senior finance officer that had prepared
- 7 that?

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- 8 A. I don't know who prepared the document. The interaction I
- 9 had was with a gentleman named Chris O'Meara.
- 10 Q. I'm sorry, I couldn't hear you.
- 11 A. Chris O'Meara.
 - MR. BYRNE: Your Honor, I don't think I have any further questions at this time. I would like an opportunity either now or later just to clarify a couple of things you said with respect to the PWC administrator's position. Because they're actually not objecting to this transaction.

THE COURT: Oh, great. I assumed because you were asking questions that you were getting in the way of it.

MR. BYRNE: No, not at all, Your Honor, we just wanted clarification based on the questions that were asked earlier. You may not have seen, because it did not get electronically filed until shortly before the hearing, what the administrators have filed, which is a response to the proposed settlement, not an objection. And we say in the first line of that response that the administrators have no objections to the

132 approval of this transaction this evening. 1 There are some clarifications we're going to seek, 2 but we can do that later in the proceeding with the Court's 3 permission. 4 THE COURT: Fine. The only thing I read was the 5 declaration that was filed. In order to triage the preparation 6 for this hearing, I read things that I thought would be 7 helpful. 8 9 MR. BYRNE: Right. We have a declaration from the PWC administrator --10 THE COURT: That's what I read. 11 MR. BYRNE: Okay. I think the transaction details 12 you're describing might have been in someone else's objection, 13 14 not in ours. THE COURT: If I misstated the facts it's because I 15 16 didn't understand --MR. BYRNE: Understood, Your Honor. I have nothing 17 further at this time, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Okay. Is there anyone else that would --19 Ms. Granfield? 20 21 MS. GRANFIELD: Good evening, Your Honor. Lindsay Granfield, Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton, LLP on behalf of 22 Barclays Capital. 23 Odd procedural posture. I think that there's going 24 to be very able -- probably not too long an able redirect by

the debtor. And that might make it unnecessary for me to ask any questions. And, in fact, if there was a short recess, I might be able to confer with Mr. Miller on what he planned to cover and not make it necessary for me to ask any questions.

THE COURT: Well, before taking that welcomed recess, because I think people are probably ready for one, let me just confirm that there is no one else, other than yourself, at this moment, has an interest in asking any further questions of Mr. McDade?

MS. GRANFIELD: Very good, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I see no one moving in the direction of the podium, and I see no one indicating an interest in asking questions. So I'm going to assume that you are the last possible questioner on cross. And since its now about ten minutes to 8 in the evening and it is warm, and many people are standing, I'm going to propose that we take a break until 8:15. And we'll resume at that time.

MS. GRANFIELD: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Recess from 7:48 p.m. until 8:45 p.m.)

THE COURT: Be seated, please.

MR. MILLER: Once again, good evening, Your Honor. Harvey Miller for the debtors.

Your Honor, in the interest of expedition, I would offer into evidence the asset purchase agreement among Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., Lehman Brothers Inc., LB 745 LLC and

134 Barclays Capital, Inc. dated as of September 16, 2008 and the 1 first amendment to the asset purchase agreement among the same 2 parties, Your Honor, dated September 19, 2008. 3 THE COURT: Is there any objection to the admission 4 of the evidence of those two documents? 5 6 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. No, I haven't seen it. 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We haven't been given a copy even. 8 9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Same, Your Honor. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Your Honor, we would have the 10 11 additional objection of it's unclear whether this even represents the final asset purchase agreement or whether terms 12 13 are made to be negotiated. THE COURT: I don't think it needs to represent the 14 It's a document that -- assuming the first one is a 15 16 document everybody's seen, the second one is the only document that may be subject to reasonable objection. And whether or 17 18 not it is, in fact, the document that would govern the closing 19 is irrelevant to its admissibility. That objection is 20 overruled. As far as the amendment, I'm certainly interested in 21 seeing it. I'm sure others are as well. How many copies are 22 23 there? Or are there copies? MR. MILLER: As I said last time, Your Honor, modern 24 25 technology is not what it's all cracked up to be. Your Honor,

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I have --

THE COURT: I would also note that copies of a document, while a courtesy of counsel, are not a condition to admissibility. And if an offer of proof is made as to the authenticity of the document, the fact that it is what it purports to be, which is the second amendment, I'm prepared to admit it notwithstanding the fact that copies are not available, recognizing that there is an objection that is a reasonable one that all other parties to the transaction need to see a copy at some point so they have reasonable notice.

MR. MILLER: Your Honor, I would make an offer of proof that this is a document. This represents the asset purchase agreement that's dated as of September 16, 2008, which was attached or filed at 6 a.m., or whatever it was, in the morning, a couple of days ago with a lot of interlineations. This is a clean draft -- a clean copy, Your Honor. This is the execution -- a copy of the execution copy.

THE COURT: It is the hand-marked copy typed so that the edits that we saw in handwriting are now incorporated in full font?

MR. MILLER: That is correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MILLER: I would represent, Your Honor, that the first amendment to the asset purchase agreement, which consists of exactly four pages, dated September 19 -- and this is a copy

136 of the execution copy of that document, Your Honor, which clarifies certain provisions in the asset purchase agreement, and, Your Honor, is part of -- an integral part of the agreement and is signed on behalf of Lehman Brothers Holdings, Lehman Brothers Inc., LB 745 and Barclays Capital. THE COURT: May I simply ask if the witness who's on the witness stand is familiar with that document or had anything to do with its execution, it might be in a position to further authenticate it? MR. MILLER: May I approach, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MILLER: Mr. McDade, are you familiar with the fact that a first amendment was made to the asset purchase agreement? Yes, I am. A. The document which I have shown you, have you seen that document before? A. Yes, I have. Are you familiar with that document? Α. Yes, I am. Is that the first amendment to the asset purchase agreement? A. Yes, it is. That was executed on behalf of the debtors?

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Since Wednesday, when the debtors were freed to go out and shop these particular assets -- you've heard Mr.

Ridings testify that he took no affirmative steps to do so.

We believe this was a flawed sale process with respect to these assets, a process that appears only to benefit Barclays and the federal government but not the creditors of this estate.

Perhaps as importantly, Your Honor, as I'm sure the Court is aware, the economic landscape seems to have changed over the last two days. Yesterday, the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board have begun discussions about a potential bailout of financial institutions by the government agreeing to buy distressed mortgages and distressed real estate assets of these financial institutions. Just the hint of that potential bailout has sent the equity of those financial institutions who would be the beneficiary of that bailout soaring.

And, yet, the debtors and the Fed seem content or determined that nothing get in the way of this transaction.

There is no attempt to determine, based upon the latest events, whether Lehman can be a beneficiary of that potential bailout or whether, in fact, as a result of that potential bailout, the assets to be purchased under this transaction haven't increased significantly in value.

And, yet, there has been no renegotiation of a sales price. In fact, there has been a renegotiation of the sales

price. It's been a downward renegotiation, as Mr. Ridings testified with respect to the real estate assets.

There is no final form of agreement to be approved by this Court. We had a forty-minute session with counsel for the debtors where they outlined to the parties in the courtroom suggested changes. There's no writing. There's no opportunity for parties-in-interest to review that. The first amendment, frankly, was just handed out, and that's been around for a couple of days, I'm told.

And, yet -- I'm sorry, since this morning?

Apparently they don't know how long it's been around.

THE COURT: Mr. Golden, given the pace of this transaction, days merge for all of us and I don't think that's a fair comment.

MR. GOLDEN: I'm sorry, Your Honor. You know, everybody's frustrated: the parties, the debtors, the governmental agencies, but so, too, are the creditors.

Going forward with this transaction this evening will not allow anybody to assess whether this proposed bailout legislation or any other restructuring alternatives, restructuring alternatives that are very familiar to this Court, such as a debt-for-equity swap of the 150 billion dollars of securities at the holding company, could be a better alternative for the creditors of the holding company.

There has simply been no credible evidence adduced at

this hearing that the price that Barclays is paying for these assets represents fair value. The appraisals are not in evidence. All you've heard is Mr. Miller discuss the contents of the appraisals. There's no other testimony or evidence that suggests the other assets being purchased by Barclays represents fair value or an attempt to maximize value for creditors.

I simply think, Your Honor, for whatever reason, the debtor has failed to meet its burden with respect to the appropriateness of the sale. We have heard the dire consequences as to what will occur or may occur if this transaction is not approved, but we have not heard credible, cogent testimony as to whether the proposed purchase price represents a fair value for these assets.

THE COURT: Mr. Golden, in effect, you're asking me to weigh your speculation against their speculation. What you're asking me to do is to weigh the fact that the markets have turned because of the RTC-type announcement made last night against the palpable, potential, devastating damage to the markets to be caused if this transaction is not approved. You've offered no affirmative evidence. Why should I give any weight whatsoever to your argument?

MR. GOLDEN: Your Honor, I'm not asking you to allow me to superimpose my business judgment versus the debtors' business judgment. But it is not my burden, it is not the

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burden of the ad hoc noteholders with respect to this transaction, it is the debtors' burden. And they have not, likewise, adduced any credible evidence as to what will happen if this transaction is not approved this evening.

And, Your Honor, what we think, based upon the facts and circumstances as we understand them, that this situation --

THE COURT: You weren't listening to Mr. Ridings' proffer, apparently. Because in unrebutted testimony he indicated through the proffer that the markets, in effect, would tank. Your cross-examination didn't even touch that subject.

MR. GOLDEN: Your Honor, you're right. We did not cross-examine that. Frankly, I don't believe that Mr. Ridings could credibly testify as to what would happen if these -- if this particular transaction was not consummated this evening.

We think, Your Honor, that what this situation cries out for is a denial without prejudice, but really a brief delay. Not a delay for weeks or months, but a delay so as to determine once and for all, has, in fact, every viable alternative been considered in order to maximize the value for assets.

I said to the Court on Wednesday -- as we sat here on Wednesday and as I sit here this evening, we don't know whether this transaction represents the best viable option for these assets. And we can't know this because we believe there was an

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172 inappropriate and flawed marketing process with respect to 1 2 these assets. 3 A brief delay would have several beneficial effects in our view. We'd allow the parties to finally negotiate a 4 final asset purchase agreement --5 6 MR. MILLER: Excuse me, Your Honor. Is Mr. Golden 7 testifying? THE COURT: I think what Mr. Golden is doing is 8 converting his argument into what amounts to a request that I 9 10 not approve the transaction this evening so that more time can be spent to evaluate transactional alternatives, or 11 12 alternatively, to evaluate whether or not this transaction, as it has evolved at the last minute, may, in fact, be the best 13 14 transaction. That's my interpretation. I don't consider this 15 to be testimony, I consider it to be an argument. 16 MR. GOLDEN: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Have I understood your argument? 18 MR. GOLDEN: You have, perfectly. THE COURT: Thank you. 19 20 MR. GOLDEN: If we were to have a brief delay, Your 21 Honor, as I said, there would be several benefits that could be 22 achieved. A final form of agreement could be finally agreed to 23 and produced and put into evidence. What's been put into 24 evidence to date is an agreement that's not final with material

terms left to be negotiated. So, frankly, I don't know exactly

consider it, I denied it.

MR. GOLDEN: We think the appropriate course of action, Your Honor, is to issue a denial of the motion without prejudice so as to allow the process to unfold in a way that's a little bit more transparent, a little bit more conducive to allow parties -- all parties-in-interest to understand once and for all whether this represents the highest and best value with respect to these transactions. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Golden.

MR. NOVIKOFF: Good evening, Your Honor. Howard

Novikoff, Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz on behalf of JPMorgan

Chase Bank N.A.

Your Honor, we are not here to urge the Court not to act tonight. We think Your Honor should act tonight. And we appreciate the speed with which the parties have been moving.

We are here and we filed a limited objection because we are concerned that there's a lack of clarity in at least two significant respects and the way that the order affects

JPMorgan. And there is one matter not requiring relief of the Court but a matter we do want to bring to the Court's attention.

First, as Your Honor may recall from argument on Tuesday, JPMorgan is Lehman's major clearing bank. In that role, it maintains literally hundreds of clearing, operating, settlement and other accounts. And in that role it makes

advances against securities collateral on a daily basis.

As of this morning, the amount of the advances, Your Honor, was approximately 23.2 billion dollars. Against which, JPMorgan is holding collateral.

In addition, Your Honor, JPMorgan is a major counterparty with Lehman and various types of what we refer to as Safe Harbor transactions, such as security lending arrangements, repurchase agreements, ex-contracts and other similar agreements. And with respect to many of those it also holds collateral and holds setoff rights. And, as Your Honor heard in detail on Tuesday, we have a guarantee from LBHI, which is secured by collateral, which LBHI values at approximately 17.9 billion dollars.

We have heard that as part of the purchased assets, the debtor -- excuse me, Barclays is seeking to purchase 47.4 billion of securities. While we've been given that as a number, we don't know, there's simply a lack of clarity as to whether any of those securities are securities that are held by JPMorgan as collateral as I just described.

A difficulty with the order, Your Honor, if that was the intent, is it does not provide for any payment to JPMorgan for that collateral. And in view of the fact I described collateral -- collateral securing obligations of over forty billion dollars, saying we would have access to a pool of 1.7 billion, along with everybody else chasing that pool, would not

be very satisfactory.

I have sought clarification and I believe obtained clarification from Barclays. That, in fact, they are not seeking or are not treating as purchased assets any of those -- any of the collateral that JPMorgan is holding for that. And I would like that stated on the record, otherwise we need to correct the order.

THE COURT: You're going to have to move to a microphone, and state your name.

MS. GRANFIELD: Good evening. Lindsee Granfield from Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton LLP for Barclays Capital.

It's our understanding that with respect to the purchase assets in this transaction that they do not include the assets that JPMorgan is holding as its collateral.

THE COURT: Is that satisfactory?

MR. NOVIKOFF: I believe she stated it's Cleary

Gottlieb's understanding. I'd like to know if that is after

consultation with the client.

MS. GRANFIELD: That is.

MR. NOVIKOFF: The second, as I mentioned, Your Honor, that JPMorgan is a major counterparty in various Safe Harbor contracts. The proposed order contains an injunctive provision which affects the debtors' rights in property of the estate. It involves an ability on the part of Barclays to choose contracts in the future for assignment and assumption.

And in the latest version it contains an incomplete protection for Safe Harbor contracts. I would just like a clarification to the effect that -- and I suspect there may be other parties looking for this, that nothing in the proposed sale order affects any right of JPMorgan under or with respect to any securities contract, commodities contract, forward contract, repurchase agreement, swap agreement or master netting agreement, and I use each of those terms as defined in the Bankruptcy Code, Your Honor, to exercise any contractual right. And I use that term as well. Contractual right is defined in the relevant sections of the Bankruptcy Code. Of a kind described in Sections 362(b)(6),(7),(17) or (27), 362(o) and Sections 555, 556, 559, 560, or 561 of the Bankruptcy Code. I've intentionally done it, Your Honor, in that way by making direct reference to the Bankruptcy Code terms. And we were looking just for a clarification and understanding. But that is the effect of the order so as not to affect the Safe Harbor contracts. THE COURT: We need a clarification, confirmation? MR. NOVIKOFF: I need confirmation. And that one, I believe I need from both, the debtor and Barclays, Your Honor. MR. MILLER: Debtor has no objections. MR. NOVIKOFF: Okay. Now --THE COURT: Do we have it, I don't think so. MR. NOVIKOFF: And just to be clear I'm looking for

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that as it relates to the proposed sale order. There was an order entered today commencing the SIPC liquidation which had limited effects, and I'm not challenging that. I'm just talking in terms of anything added by the proposed sale order. That does not deal with secured party rights, secured netting rights.

MS. GRANFIELD: Mr. Novikoff had pointed out that the section that had been added to the sale order went through a lot of the Safe Harbor terms. That may be just a mistake, didn't add in every single section of the code that people usually colloquially refer to as the Safe Harbors. So with respect to those few things that weren't added to the order, we recognize that the Safe Harbors exist. And we understand that we are not purchasing the things that are either his collateral or that we can stop the Safe Harbors from being affected.

THE COURT: Let me clarify what you just said because we're talking about the form of order and the impact of the order, if any, on what we were globally talking about the universe at Safe Harbor provisions, as those terms are generally understood in the Bankruptcy Code to deal with repo swaps, forward contracts, securities contracts and the like. And by making the statement that I just made, I am not intending to leave anything out.

I simply want to confirm, as Mr. Novikoff has sought to confirm, that it is intended that those provisions, to the

extent applicable outside of bankruptcy are, in fact, all governing. And that nothing in the sale order is intended to impair, in any respect, those contractual rights.

MS. GRANFIELD: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. NOVIKOFF: Thank you, Your Honor. And then the one point I needed to inform Your Honor concerning -- as I've mentioned, JPMorgan maintains literally hundreds of accounts for Lehman Brothers Inc. And they continue, through the day today, to continue operating those accounts. During the course of the day, it was either Lehman Brothers or the SIPC trustee that, during the course of the day, was the owner of those accounts.

At this point, we are not sure whether Barclays intends to use those accounts on Monday or not. We believe that they will, in fact, need to use those accounts in order to continue their operations. There will be a complication in that when securities and cash hit those accounts on Monday, we are not going to know, unless somebody tells us, whether those securities and cash belong either to Barclays or to the SIPC trustee; that is, are they attributable to assets that have been purchased by Barclay or they have not.

So between now and then we are perfectly willing to work with the SIPC trustee and Barclays to create a protocol so that we can get instructions in how to deal with that, but we

have to get that resolved or we will not be in a position to operate those accounts. Also, Your Honor heard that DTC, the clearing organization, insisted and negotiated heavily during the day and received potentially billions of dollars of collateral to protect it against the possibility of liability, overdrafts, etcetera, with respect to its clearing operations.

In the ordinary course, JPMorgan also picks up those type of obligations. Indeed, last night, picked up -- they had to make a fail advance to allow clearing to go forward of over seven billion dollars. If our accounts are going to be used to effect a smooth transition until Barclays has its accounts set up with another institution, we're going to have to work with them and with SIPC to make sure that -- whether it's a guarantee, an indemnity, or some other procedures are put in place so that JPMorgan is not at risk for providing that transition. Again, we are willing to work with them over the weekend to make sure that works. If, in fact, they have other accounts that they can use on Monday other than ours, we're delighted to do that. But we did want Your Honor to know that that's something that has to be resolved from our perspective, and it is not resolved yet.

THE COURT: Thank you for that. And let me clarify that the statements you've just made with regard to transition issues that are quite significant from the perspective of JPMorgan Chase are not issues that affect the Court, but they

are rather closing issues that must be addressed in order to effect an orderly transition. Correct?

MR. NOVIKOFF: That's correct, Your Honor. We are not seeking relief from the Court on those issues, but if we fail to reach agreement I did not want JPMorgan's credibility, or, frankly, my firm's credibility, to be affected because we didn't let you know that those issues existed.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. NOVIKOFF: Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Sabin?

MR. SABIN: Your Honor, I know the hour is late.

I'll be very brief. There is but one issue remaining, I

believe, that is not yet resolved and it arises in connection

with that part of this transcript, if you will, when it becomes

a transcript, that otherwise was raised in ours, and that is

related to the small amount, allegedly, of IP assets that do

not belong to any of the debtors that we do not believe this

Court has jurisdiction to sell free and clear. So assuming we

can solve it by drafting in the order, and assuming that's

acceptable to the debtors and purchaser, hopefully we could

schedule those assets, we could define them in the appropriate

places, carve them out from the relief otherwise with respect

to the balance of the purchase assets, which are assets of the

debtors. If that can be done then the entirety of our concerns

and our limited objection of the Harbinger funds would be

resolved.

THE COURT: All right. I hear that argument, and I don't know if anybody on the debtors' side, as a matter of law or as a matter of structure, would argue that notwithstanding what Mr. Sabin has said it may be possible for those IP assets to be transferred free and clear. I'll be the first to admit that I don't know, based on this record, anything about where the IP resides. And my best recollection of the statements made by Lori Fife is that she wasn't so sure where, within the corporate structure, those assets reside. So based on the record, I think it would be hard to override Mr. Sabin's concern, but I'm not eliminating the possibility that the debtor could make such an argument, and it sounds like it's a drafting issue.

MS. GRANFIELD: Your Honor, it's not a drafting issue, quite.

THE COURT: You're going to have to talk by a microphone.

MS. GRANFIELD: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Then you're going to have to make an argument --

MS. GRANFIELD: No, I understand, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- as to how, as a matter of bankruptcy law, assets that are not residing within this debtor or its property-owning affiliate can be the subject of a free and

clear order.

MS. GRANFIELD: No, I understand. I understand the argument and Your Honor's view. Obviously, a few things in terms of our ability to schedule those assets -- it may be drafting and you're right. We can see on a recess or as we're trying to do an order, whether we can come to agreement or not. But to say that we don't want to be put into a position of the proverbial death by a thousand cuts, where Barclays --

THE COURT: I think I'm in that position right now.

MS. GRANFIELD: -- you know, where Barclays obviously has made a tremendous effort in trying to get to a position to be able to close this transaction, so we'll see, Your Honor.

But I just wanted to not be too quick, and I understand the legal argument and Your Honor's view -- but too quick that it's just a drafting --

THE COURT: If you want to think about an argument that would permit this Court to convey nondebtor property free and clear, I'm certainly receptive to creativity. But I think that at this hour, it may really be a drafting issue or an issue of risk assessment.

MS. GRANFIELD: No, I think it's the latter. So we'd have to -- it's really just having the ability to talk to the client. And we'll have to make a decision in terms of, obviously, the deal was we're buying the assets free and clear. But we'll leave that to the recess.

THE COURT: Well, I think it was Mr. Miller who mentioned that 10:45 was a witching hour. And I haven't heard all the objectors. So absent a miracle, I think it's going to be hard to make that deadline.

MR. MILLER: I didn't understand that PWC was objecting, Your Honor. I thought we went through that earlier today.

MR. FLICS: Your Honor, Martin Flics of Linklaters for the administrators. Just as Mr. Novikoff and some others have had some important clarifying points, we do as well. And, in fact, the first point may relate to the very last point that was just addressed. These businesses have, for many years, operated as one. And what is being proposed tonight is something very ambitious. And as we've indicated, we do not oppose it. But it is very ambitious. It is the complete separation of these businesses that have operated as one.

The asset purchase documents, as we have pointed out in our response and in the declaration, do not do a perfect job of effecting that separation. There are a number of issues that need to be addressed. Those issues are important not only to the European entities, but as we've heard in the last round of discussion, they're probably important to the debtors as well, in effecting the sale. For example, there is intellectual property and IT all over the enterprise that is shared. Some of that intellectual property is owned by

European entities and is used by the American entities.

That intellectual property surely cannot be transferred tonight. Those entities and administration surely cannot have their property compelled to be transferred. I assume no one would dispute that. On the other hand, equally, there are assets owned by the U.S. entities that are used in the European business. There are client contracts that are shared. There are source codes that are shared. There are issues of confidentiality and access to source code. There's various ownership rights in the IT and in the process.

There are a lot of issues that are very important to both sides. These issues have not yet been addressed. And they need to be addressed. During the course of the last couple of days, we have communicated a number of the points to Weil Gotshal and to the debtor. We have made our points in our responsive pleading. We understand that some of them may have been addressed in the proposed amendment, but we don't know. We understand that others have not, but we don't know which have been and which have not been.

We are prepared to accept a representation and confirmation that all of the issues that we have set forth in our response and in our declaration will be negotiated in good faith, expeditiously. As I said, they're very important to the administrators, and we think they're also important to the estate. There are issues of our access to books and records

that we think we have a reasonable right, not to mention a statutory obligation, to review, and all of the proprietary information that is shared across the IT and intellectual platforms. So as to the first of the two issues that I wanted to address this evening, I would like to know -- we're not going to negotiate those standing here, for sure.

THE COURT: Certainly not in my presence.

MR. FLICS: And I'm certainly not capable of doing so. But we have had representations informally from people in the course of this evening that they are prepared to do so. We will accept that representation as a means of going forward with the --

THE COURT: Are you also reserving rights in respect to that representation?

MR. FLICS: -- we are absolutely reserving rights in the event that we are not able to achieve a satisfactory resolution on the issues that we have put of record.

THE COURT: Do I understand that your principal concern relates to the very same intellectual property rights that we were talking about moments ago, or is it different?

MR. FLICS: Actually, I have no idea. All I know is that they have mentioned cryptically intellectual property of nondebtor, and there is some issue about its ability to be transferred. That happens to be an issue because I know that the European entities hold some intellectual property that is

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the debtors but not subsidiaries, I don't have a problem. And then my client would not be enjoined pursuant to the paragraph on -- there is a paragraph in here enjoining parties against bringing claims that you're not supposed to bring or that are sold free and clear.

But if "or any enterprise of the debtors" is interpreted as subsidiaries of the debtors, then we run into the issue that Your Honor started to discuss earlier. What is the authority for a creditor of a nondebtor to be told that its business was transferred free and clear of liens, claims, interest, successor liability? Now, if Mr. Miller is right, or his suggestion turns out to be true of a possibility that the businesses of the subsidiaries were not transferred, fine, then presumably the action may not be meritorious unless there's another good theory. And there are other theories besides successor liability.

But, again, we're not asking Your Honor, and it's not before Your Honor tonight to decide whether creditors of the nondebtor subsidiaries who have causes of action as a result of this have meritorious ones or not. I'm here on the black-letter law, for all the reasons in our objection, which I will spare Your Honor and not repeat, because I know you read them, however quickly. I know Your Honor understood them. We think they're compelling and ironclad. But I'm not going to repeat them. For all those reasons, we don't think this language, "or

any enterprise of the debtors", can be interpreted to mean subsidiaries of the debtors within the contours of the law.

Cannot do, this was overreaching, if that's what this means.

And this can be fixed either by striking the words "or any enterprise of the debtors", or simply Your Honor saying -- Your Honor issues this order, even though the drafting was proposed by others, saying when you sign this you don't intend that enterprise means subsidiaries of the debtors. It's as simple as that.

THE COURT: I'm going to give others an opportunity to comment on this point, because I know from experience that the no successor liability provision is more often than not of extraordinary importance to the purchaser. And if the purchaser is willing, through counsel, to confirm that "or any enterprise of the debtor" is as that term is used in paragraph 10(c) of the order, is not intended to extend to any subsidiary of the debtors, that confirmation or an edit that's consistent with that confirmation would seem to satisfy you. Correct?

MR. BIENENSTOCK: Yes. I just have to say, and I apologize for the repetition, that this is where we just have to rely on the Court. Of course, a purchaser will want all the protection it can get. This -- regardless of its desire -- I mean, if I'm the purchaser, why wouldn't I say no, I want that to mean subsidiary. Of course I would say that.

THE COURT: No, the problem with --

MR. BIENENSTOCK: But it's illegal.

THE COURT: -- I don't want, at the moment, without hearing from purchasers' counsel, to start to comment on my interpretation of this language at this hour. But I could do so. And I don't want to do that without knowing what position the purchaser takes with respect to it. I'm offering that up as an opportunity. Otherwise, I may say some things that you might not want to hear.

MR. BIENENSTOCK: Thank you.

MS. GRANFIELD: Good evening, again, Your Honor.

Lindsee Granfield, Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, LLP, on behalf of Barclays Capital. The problem -- I have no problem with Mr. Bienenstock's first point, but the coupling of the two do cause a problem because, essentially, I see the parties to the asset purchase agreement are the debtors. Those parties, up until the time that the trustee came in, controlled their subsidiaries. These are, I think, all wholly owned subsidiaries. The trustee came in, exercising his control in terms of his business judgment to exercise his control here.

With respect to claims that in their exercising their control over the subsidiaries that there should be an allocation of the purchase price with respect to what's happening here, you know, obviously, I agree with Mr. Bienenstock, that doesn't affect the purchaser, and so we have

no objection to it. But if he's saying he wants his cake and he wants to eat it too, which is he wants to make claims against the proceeds, like everyone's just agreed, and now he wants to keep open the ability not just to question the business judgment of the controlling parties of the subsidiaries in entering into the transaction, but he wants to leave Barclays open. Barclays is making this transaction possible to claims by subsidiary creditors that Barclays is a successor and Barclays, after having had to renegotiate this deal many times over the last few days, lost the 700 million dollars in cash it was originally going to receive, lost other benefits under the deal. No, we can't agree to that. And I would have to go talk to my clients about how strongly we feel about that. But if it were up to me, that would be it. That would be the final cut.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, I know what you think.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Your Honor, you ready for the next objector or --

THE COURT: Well, we sort of have a pregnant pause here. This is an unresolved issue, and I don't mean to diminish the significance of it by describing it as a drafting point because it's not. The problem with the language as it's presently drafted is that it's wildly ambiguous. The term enterprise is not defined. And in common parlance it could include joint ventures, other business activities. It's not

limited to nor does it address subsidiaries, it's actually far broader. And I suppose it was made as broad as it was made deliberately.

I don't know what the term is intended to convey in terms of its meaning. Nor do I believe, based upon my looking at it for the first time and not hearing any discussion as to what was the intent in the drafting of it, that I'm in a position now to do what Mr. Bienenstock has asked me to do, which is to do God's work.

I believe that if it's left as it is, without further definition, that we'll be revisiting this another day. And I certainly don't want to invite further potentially burdensome litigation over the point. Nor do I have any idea as to whether or not what we're talking about is a theoretical discussion, which I'm happy to engage in at any hour, or a practical discussion involving meaningful rights of Walt Disney Company. Based upon the pleadings filed by Mr. Bienenstock on behalf of his client who is still objecting and the questioning that he has presented of witnesses this evening, it's apparent that he is doing what he can do to protect claims against an identified counterparty. I don't know what those claims are at the moment in terms of their net value, and I don't need to know.

For purposes of this order, however, I'm going to need to look at it very carefully because this is one

highlighted example of provisions in a sale order that I had not had a chance to review, partly because it's now 10:33 and because I haven't had a chance yet to review the order although I promise I will do so as expeditiously as I can and given the fact that there is an objector waiting in the wings -actually, it is a wing over there, we're not getting this done before 10:45. That's apparent. I'm going to make the following suggestion, and I'm not trying to delay anything. I'm going to hear all the objections this evening. to hear the debtors' response to those objections, and I think that Mr. Miller, or any other member of his team that he designates, is entitled to speak to the Court while all of this is fresh. But it's also clear to me that assuming I rule, and I'm going to rule one way or the other this evening, in favor of the transaction and an order needs to be entered, I think that everybody should be spending a little bit more time than we have this evening since it's no longer critical in terms of timing to make sure that language issues, such as the issue identified by Mr. Bienenstock, are addressed to the satisfaction of everyone involved in the transaction.

I have reserved, just in case it might be needed, this courtroom for tomorrow morning at 10 a.m. I'm not suggesting that it's going to be necessary for anybody to come back. But in the same way that parties mentioned to me that 10:45 this evening was a time that I might take into

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consideration, I wanted you to know that I didn't have any idea one way or the other as to how long this hearing would last or how much time would be required to address the many objections that float in, particularly at the last minute. So to the extent that it's not critically important to the transaction that an order be entered this evening, I'm going to suggest that time be spent to make sure that it's right and that I've had a chance to consider it fully so it can be entered tomorrow morning, assuming that I approve the transaction. That's my comment with respect to this language point. Mr. Rosner?

MR. ROSNER: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. GRANFIELD: I apologize, Your Honor. I apologize to Mr. Rosner.

THE COURT: Once again, for record purposes, I just think you're too far away from the mike unless you speak at the podium.

MS. GRANFIELD: I apologize, Your Honor, and I apologize to counsel. Just --

THE COURT: This is Lindsee Granfield speaking on behalf of Barclays.

MS. GRANFIELD: Lindsee Granfield speaking on behalf of Barclays. I wanted to -- just because obviously we did not have an opportunity to respond in writing to the different arguments or Mr. Bienenstock's writing just if I may, or if it's all right with Your Honor, I'd like to cite and I'd like

204 to hand up to Your Honor the order authorizing a similar transaction in the Refco Chapter 7 case where exactly the same language on successor liability was used, if that is permissible? THE COURT: It's permissible but it's completely unnecessary. MS. GRANFIELD: Okay. THE COURT: And I suggest that whatever language appears in any other order is of no significance to me. Just because something was entered in another case because it wasn't picked up by a parting interest who was concerned about it does not, to me, influence this outcome. MS. GRANFIELD: Very well, Your Honor. MR. ROSNER: Thank you, Your Honor. David Rosner, Kasowitz, Benson, Torres & Friedman on behalf of the Bay Harbor Entities. And to state something obvious, there's clearly some momentum behind this takeover of this company and we recognize that. And we recognize that in making our objection, and we recognize that there are some very important human elements to the transaction that I know in the dollars and cents world of bankruptcy sometimes people do lose sight of and I think that on all sides here nobody has lost sight of them and I think that they are important.

Mr. Golden when he said it and I thought it was right even

One of the main arguments, and I understood

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though it may not be the most appealing thing to say but it is right that this global markets argument is not really directly on point as to what is being done in front of Your Honor in terms of this estate and what is happening to creditors. Though I understand that the Court does take a macro view of certain things, but one of the arguments in favor is that getting this deal done will build confidence in the market and that's kind of just been taken as a given, almost, by many of the parties here. People can look at the way this transaction actually got created and determine whether Barclays' behavior. whether the position that Lehman found itself in, whether that is market confidence building or if that is detrimental to the market, nobody really knows. And as I think we've seen over the last couple of weeks, nobody really knows a lot about when people make moves -- people in positions of power make moves that they think are going to stabilize. Perhaps they are really unstabilizing. But what you're being asked for here to do today is to be a federal court granting its imprimatur on a transaction where we know -- and the PWC as the administration of a U.K. entity has submitted a declaration that eight billion dollars was transferred from the U.K. entity into the United States rendering that entity unable to trade, delisted, insolvent and that money disappeared and that money is gone. And by money, I mean money and securities. Now, I will respectfully disagree with you, Your Honor, on some things that

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you have said and we have heard tonight. Unquestionably, you wear the robe and this is your courtroom and you make the call.

THE COURT: No, this is our courtroom. It's not my courtroom. This is the people's courtroom, but I'm not Judge Wapner.

MR. ROSNER: Clearly, Your Honor. Clearly.

THE COURT: This is -- I'm serious about this. I feel very strongly that we're here for a public purpose and my name just happens to be on the door.

MR. ROSNER: I appreciate that, Your Honor, very much. And what I will say is that I do respectfully disagree with Your Honor as to whether this process comports with due process as it's understood under the Bankruptcy Code and as it's understood under the Constitution. It's an important point. It is one that has been discussed tonight to some degree but it is one that Your Honor did speak to quite directly earlier, and I took those points and I just want to state for the record that our view is that the eight billion dollars has not been investigated. Nobody knows how that happened. Nobody knows who knew about that transfer. Nobody knows whether -- and by nobody here in our people's court, I'm including Your Honor as saying nobody knows that, because Your Honor certainly doesn't know because no one has been able to present evidence to Your Honor as to who was involved in the transfer and --

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THE COURT: I'm having a problem with this argument right now, so you might as well know it rather than continue it. I don't understand the relevance of this. I understand that it's a big number, it's a huge number. And I understand that you've asked questions of Mr. McDade about his knowledge of the transaction, and he didn't provide a lot of information. And I paid attention to the fact that he didn't provide a lot of information. But it made no impact on me because I'm confident I'm going to learn a lot about this in the course of this case. The question that I have for you, and you're pressing this point now, is what does this have to do with whether or not it is in the best interest of this estate to approve this particular transaction which is the only available transaction tonight? What does this have to do with what we're here to consider?

MR. ROSNER: What it has to do with, Your Honor, is akin to what you were talking about, about the terms of the order, is that if you approve this sale and if you permit an order to be entered like this sale order then all those securities that were transferred from the U.K. to the U.S. are now going to be transferred to Barclays and that will be it.

And anybody's rights --

THE COURT: I thought this was a cash sweep. Is this a securities sweep?

MR. ROSNER: As I understood, there are going to be

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putting this off is somehow a plus for the markets? Was that your assertion?

MR. ANGELICH: Indeed, Your Honor. It may very well be. This week we've seen an improvement in the markets. There has been an opportunity for stabilization for --

THE COURT: I'm sorry, but I've been down this road with other arguments in terms of relative speculation and I think I addressed it with Mr. Golden when he was pressing me hard on that very same point. So I've heard it, and I will consider it.

MR. ANGELICH: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there anyone else in the courtroom who wishes to be heard? All right. We go to the telephone list and I'm not sure how many people who are participating by phone are objectors. Please identify yourself and speak up.

MR. KADEN: Good evening, Your Honor. It's Greg
Kaden at Goulston & Storrs on behalf of two clients,
Interactive Data Corporation and 125 High Street, L.P., each of
which filed an objection. I'll start with Interactive Data
Corporation.

Some of my objections have been -- or reservations of rights, so to speak, have been raised already so I'll try to make it brief and hopefully incorporate the concessions that have been made in response to those similar objections.

Interactive Data Corporation, to begin with, along

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with its affiliates, provide data and related services to the debtors and their affiliates, pursuant to a global services agreement. The global services agreement sets forth universal terms and conditions for the specific projects that Interactive undertakes for the debtors and affiliates. Now, those specific projects are governed by other agreements called schedules. But the schedule is subject to all of the terms and conditions of the global services agreement.

Now Interactive compared -- in the limited time that we have, compared the agreements that the debtors proposed to assume and assign against its own books and records but simply has not been able to determine, with any certainty, which agreements the debtors intend to assume and assign.

With that said, we would first ask that the debtors and Barclay work with Interactive to determine which contracts are being assumed and assigned. I believe that the parties have already undertaken to do that, but given that I've been a little bit handicapped on the phone, I just want to make sure that we have confirmation of that for the record.

MR. MILLER: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I don't know if you heard Mr. Miller but I believe he confirmed it.

MR. KADEN: Okay. Is that the case?

THE COURT: Yes, that is the case.

MR. KADEN: All right. Moving on then, Interactive

believes that the global services agreement must be assumed and assigned together with any schedule that Barclay is purchasing. That's because they're interrelated and we think that the global services agreement provides the master terms and conditions for the schedules. It actually got intertwined with the schedules. So we respectfully request either that the parties agree to that proposition on the record, namely that the schedules can't be assumed without the global services agreement also being assumed. Or if we can't get that granular at this point, simply confirmation of the issue can be tabled for purposes of today's hearing, without prejudice to Interactive's right to raise the issue post-closing.

THE COURT: Is there anybody here in a position to comment with regard to that statement?

MR. MILLER: Not the debtors. Your Honor.

MS. GRANFIELD: Lindsee Granfield, Cleary Gottlieb
Steen & Hamilton, LLP on behalf of Barclays Capital. I think
we indicated to the Courtroom, when Your Honor was out of the
courtroom, that in working through the issues of the assumed
contracts, that we would seek to resolve those issues. The
contracts that are the closing contracts, we are asking Your
Honor to find are assumed because with respect to many of them
they are needed to operate. For instance, the Lehman space on
Seventh Avenue and the trading floors there, and other
infrastructure in many, many different places. And therefore

not to have -- or to have some cloud would be a problem.

But having said that, in terms of trying to work out with the counterparties to assume contracts, are there issues about identification? Is there an issue that -- what's the full contract? We obviously realize we have to live within the bounds of 365 in terms of assuming a full contract, can't break up the contract, have to pay the cure cost. Plus, in terms of any accrued amounts, when we assume the contract, even if accrued amounts aren't due yet but then the due date comes up, that's going to be for our account. So that's pretty much the comfort I can give at this time.

THE COURT: You don't have to agree that's sufficient but that's all you're getting.

MR. KADEN: Pardon me, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I said, you don't have to agree right now that that's sufficient but I've heard what she said and I think that's all you're getting in court this evening. Is that satisfactory?

MR. KADEN: I guess it's not satisfactory to the extent that these documents are -- the two agreements are physically separate documents. So, to the extent we're talking about assuming all the benefits of one contract, if we can agree that it's one contract, then of course we have no objection. But we just don't know whether the debtors or the Barclays will have an issue that these are, in fact, separate

contracts and they don't actually go hand in glove together as part of the assumption and the assignment.

So I guess it could be a moot point that we can't even tell whether it's in on the list. For all we know the master agreement already is on the list. But I guess, to the extent I popped a hole into the current circumstances, I would like to reserve the right to raise the argument, with respect to the global services agreement, that that also must come along with any assumption and assignment of the schedules.

To the extent that we can't consensually agree or indeed to the extent that the global services agreement isn't already sitting on the schedules to be assumed and assigned or a different name that we simply just can't identify for our books and records.

THE COURT: I'm not sure how to say goodbye but I think we're done with what you had to say. I didn't mean to make light of what you said, it's just that you're on the phone and nobody said anything and I think we're done with what you had to say. Anything more?

MR. KADEN: I'll move on, then. Finally, although
Interactive has determined the cure amount under its contract
to, at least the amount scheduled by the debtors, which is
596,792 dollars and, I guess, six cents. We think it may be
more. However, since the debtors have already scheduled 596K
as an undisputed cure amount, we'd have to immediately pay this

as an undisputed cure without prejudice to Interactive's right to argue after discussion. Hopefully we can reach a consensual resolution but they will argue, post-closing, that additional cure is required. And I want to make sure that that argument is reserved under Mr. Miller's general postponement of cure objections but also to clarify that any undisputed cure amount, if we agree, as we believed in the 596,000 dollars will be immediately paid as part of the closing.

THE COURT: I'm not going to say anything in response to that. Whoever wants to respond, please do?

MS. GRANFIELD: Lindsee Granfield, Cleary Gottlieb for Barclays Capital. The proposed order is providing that to the extent -- well, that the cure amounts will be paid as soon as practicable on the earlier of the consent of the party to the cure amount on the schedule, the deemed consent of the party because they don't object on October 3rd or after your Court's determination of the cure amount after dispute.

So no, we can't agree that again another party wants to have its cake and eat it too, that if there's a dispute about the amount we either reach agreement, get paid as soon as practicable or Your Honor will determine it.

THE COURT: That sounds perfectly consistent with due process and I think everybody can agree that that's so, even this briefly into the case. There'll be an opportunity to be paid an amount that you agree. If you don't object you'll get

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234 the deemed amount and if there's a problem there'll be a 1 hearing. 2 MR. KADEN: Fair enough, Your Honor. Thank you. 3 If I can move on now to my second client, which is 4 5 125 High Street. THE COURT: What time zone are you in? 6 7 MR. KADEN: What time zone? THE COURT: Yes. 8 9 MR. KADEN: I'm in the Eastern Time Zone. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Well, then you know how late it I wish you'd expedite -- I don't mean anything by this but 11 we've really been going for a long time. It's a very, very hot 12 courtroom and we have a tremendous amount of work to do before 13 14 we can all go to sleep. So I really ask you to limit your remarks if you can. 15 16 MR. KADEN: Okay, I will. I'll get to the main 17 issues and many of them have already been raised. So I will 18 try to be as brief as possible and I apologize and I appreciate 19 the Court's indulgence. 20 I would like the same confirmation that the prior 21 landlord has asked for, that the rights of my landlord at 125 22 High, under the lease, with respect to any sublease back to the 23 debtors are preserved consistent with the terms of the lease. 24 I think it was already confirmed on the record for

the other landlord but I want to make sure that that same

confirmation as to that the lease says what it says with respect to treatment of subleases and that there's no attempt here being made to overrun the provisions of the lease with respect to subleasing, if there is a sublease contemplated on this matter.

MS. GRANFIELD: With all due respect to counsel, I have no idea what your lease says or what its terms are. And so I can't confirm to you anything at this moment. But I can confirm that we'll have to live with what 365 gives us in terms of rights. That's all I can give you at this moment.

MR. KADEN: Fair enough.

THE COURT: Does that do it?

MR. KADEN: The same confirmation as to year-end reconciliations with respect to 125 High, if the year interrupts, to the extent that they're payable under the lease, that those provisions will be honored as well?

THE COURT: Counsel, let me tell you what I think is happening here, and you can't see what's going on in the courtroom, which puts you at a disadvantage. You're doing a really effective job of being tenacious and pressing your points but I don't think you're winning them. I think that all you're doing is getting reservations of rights, which is about as much as you can expect at this hour.

And I'm also going to acknowledge, both to you and to everybody in the courtroom that I'm getting tired. I've been

236 on the bench for a long time and I've been trying to 1 concentrate in a very important hearing and I think we have to 2 stop talking about these issues. 3 MR. KADEN: Fair enough, Your Honor. I apologize. 4 5 THE COURT: There's no reason to apologize. This is an important hearing and you have clients to represent. 6 just telling you that if you were watching what's going on you 7 would realize that you're losing me. I can't pay attention to 8 9 what you're saying and I'm trying to. 10 MR. KADEN: Okay. So then with that I will take your cue and close my arguments there. 11 12 THE COURT: Thank you. 13 MR. HAYES: Your Honor, one more telephone objection 14 that'll take about thirty seconds. 15 THE COURT: Where are you? 16 MR. HAYES: My name is Dion Hayes, I'm with 17 McGuireWoods. I represent Toronto Dominion Bank, also Eastern 18 Time Zone. THE COURT: Are you in New York City? 19 MR. HAYES: No, sir. 20 21 THE COURT: Okay, then I'll listen to you. MR. HAYES: We have significant claims, Your Honor, 22 against Holdings LBI and certain LBI subsidiaries. We filed, 23 essentially, a joinder in Mr. Bienenstock's objection that he 24 filed on behalf of RBS. We join in his comments that he 25

articulated earlier with respect to paragraphs 4 and 10 of the order. I haven't seen the order unfortunately but as it was described in the hearing earlier, we share his objections to those provisions. Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. ROESCHENTHALER: Your Honor, this is Mike

Roeschenthaler, also for McGuireWoods in the Eastern Time Zone.

I represent Access Data Corp and CNX Gas Company. Briefly,

Your Honor, Access Data Corp, based on the representations made

by counsel for the debtor about asserting late claims or

rejection of claims, at this point we're fine with that,

subject to our right to assert those claims because we -- the

claim of Access Data is about ten times what has been listed by

the debtor.

And for CNX Gas Company, our claim related to EU

Energy and based on representations by the debtor earlier, that
is no longer part of the sale. If that's the case, then we
have no objection to the sale going forward.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. ROESCHENTHALER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there anyone else on the phone? Okay. Then you can mute your lines.

It's now 11:30 and what I said I meant, I'm kind of exhausted. But I think that it's also important for us to get through this. I recognize that many of the people who are

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sitting out there have not eaten and haven't had a break in a while and I think due process also includes no cruel and inhuman punishment. And so I think that it may be timely, before I hear from the debtors and/or also from the purchaser, to take a fifteen minute break so everybody can refresh themselves a little bit.

So since it's already as late as it is, it might as well be a little bit later and let's take a fifteen minute break and I'll see you at 11:45.

(Recess from 11:30 till 11:45 p.m.)

THE COURT: Be seated, please. Mr. Miller?

MR. MILLER: Good evening again, Your Honor. And given the lateness of the hour, Your Honor, I expect to be exceedingly brief, Your Honor. There have been an awful lot of objectors who have stood at the lectern and it's, sort of, hard after listening to twenty odd people, to remember all of the comments that were made and objections that were made. But there's one basic theme, Your Honor, that has gone through the statements by Mr. Golden, Mr. Rosner and some others. That apparently there is the ability to stop everything, take two or three weeks or maybe two or three months, while we explore every possible alternative. And there is no recognition, Your Honor, that we have a patient that is hemorrhaging on the operating table and there is no intensive care ward for this patient.

Things have happened, Your Honor, in the last two days. First of all, we have a SIPC proceeding, Your Honor. A trustee has been appointed for SIPC and the assets of LBI are under the jurisdiction of that proceeding. They're gone, Your Honor. And as it was pointed out in the testimony today, there are 639,000 accounts with a value of something like 138 billion dollars that are sitting now waiting transfer. And if this sale doesn't go through, Your Honor, those accounts are going to be stuck. And they're going to be stuck for months and months.

Mr. Golden says that he protects the interest of creditors. I would say, Your Honor, the debtor is protecting the interest of creditors. If this transaction doesn't go through, Your Honor, LBI is out of business. It already is --will be in a SIPC liquidation proceeding.

There is no money at LBHI. The DIP loan will become due, 200 million dollars, as payable. Look what happened yesterday, Your Honor. The CME closed us out and we took a loss of one billion, six hundred million dollars. This administration is finished if this transaction is not completed, Your Honor.

It's a shame, Your Honor, that the 7,000 people who are waiting for transfers today in various computer points throughout the country, did not get what they expected to. And I'm not being critical of anybody, Your Honor; everybody has a

right to express their views. But we are in a situation in which we have a fragile asset that can't. This is not a case where you can sit and go out and explore every single opportunity. And in that connection I might say, Your Honor, that for months, certainly going back to the collapse of Bear Sterns and before that, Lehman has been deleveraging. It has been participating in every effort to deleverage its balance sheet.

It got down to -- let me call it the final round, where there only were two possibilities: the Bank of America and Barclays. And the Bank of America went off and did something else. Barclays -- that transaction was unable to be consummated. So in the exercise of good business judgment, management and the board of directors turned to get the best transactions they could get in the limited time.

And, Your Honor, there aren't many candidates that could do this. You needed somebody with the kind of capital, credit standing of Barclays. There aren't that many people out there. And you can't go around and cherry pick these assets, Your Honor. This is an integrated operation.

So what is happening, Your Honor, we are protecting the customers. There's testimony on the record, Your Honor, as to what the consequences would be if this transaction doesn't go forward. Both Mr. Ridings and Mr. McDade have indicated there won't be anybody in the building. If there's no

assurance of an ongoing operation for the LBI employees, which are most of the employees in 745 Seventh Avenue, they're not going to stay there, Your Honor. These are people who have bills that they have to meet, they need employment. They need some element of certainty. They're all expecting, and I'm not putting any pressure on Your Honor, they're all expecting that Your Honor will rule --

THE COURT: The pressure is already there, Mr. Miller.

MR. MILLER: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: The pressure is already there.

MR. MILLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Not from you.

MR. MILLER: No, no. I was looking for that woman. There is pressure on everybody, Your Honor. I mean, I was just saying to somebody, here we are sitting in a courtroom at 5 minutes after 12, and we've been here for a long time, and that is evidence of the concern that everybody has. And I understand the issues, Your Honor. As we said on the very first day, this is an extraordinarily exceptional case. There is so much at stake here. And if we miss this opportunity we are talking about a wholesale liquidation with all of the consequences that come out of that liquidation. And people can speculate as to what's going to happen.

I mean, I was a little shocked at Vanguard, who

happens to be a competitor of Neuberger, saying don't close this. It'll be a good thing for the marketplace, for somebody maybe. So I think that argument, Your Honor, just doesn't carry water.

Now I would turn, just for a minute, Your Honor, to the LBIE thing, which is confusing this whole matter. I point out, Your Honor, LBIE went into administration before the Chapter 11 case was filed. And PWC froze all transactions immediately and it became the administrator. So those transactions were frozen.

Now, what we're talking about, Your Honor, is eight billion or five billion, whatever it might be, Your Honor, that was a cash sweep. Cash, we're not transferring any cash to Barclays, that's out of the agreement. So if Mr. Rosner or somebody else has a claim, they can assert a claim. It has nothing to do with this transaction.

And I would also point out, Your Honor, that PWC as the administrator is not opposing the sale. In fact, they're supporting the sale. They're just reserving their rights and they should reserve their rights. If they have a claim, this is all going to be investigated. But we have to look at the bigger picture, Your Honor, what happens if we don't close this transaction. And Mr. Ridings testified, Mr. McDade testified as to the consequences that will affect these estates. We cannot reverse what has already happened.

And in the short period from Wednesday to Friday, notwithstanding that Your Honor approved the sale procedures, we lost the confidence of the market. And if you don't approve this transaction, Your Honor, LBI is finished as an operating business. It will not add any value to anybody. And all we will have left, Your Honor, is a winding down estate and holdings. And if that building is empty, Your Honor, it won't be worth 900 million dollars because that's the nature -- that appraisal that we got assumed a value with the building in use.

So the dangers here, Your Honor, are extraordinary.

This is a good transaction, Your Honor. We spent a lot of time listening to landlords. All of those issues, Your Honor, are minor and will be resolved in one way or the other. Either Your honor will decide them or there will be mutual arrangements and agreements among the parties.

The drafting of the order, I think, Your Honor, if we all sit down in good faith we will come up with an order. I think we will come up with an order tonight if Your Honor were to approve this transaction.

THE COURT: I'm prepared to stay here for as long as it takes if you're prepared to stay here for as long as it takes.

MR. MILLER: Your Honor, I can't think of a better place to be.

THE COURT: Do you want to order pizza? How do you

244 want to nourish yourself between now and the entry of the 1 order? 2 3 MR. MILLER: With pepperoni? 4 THE COURT: Whatever you want. 5 MR. MILLER: I agree with Mr. Bienenstock -- maybe let me rethink that. Your Honor, I would stay without food. 6 7 think that's a good thing. And I would lock all of the latrines. I'm sorry; I withdraw that remark, Your Honor. 8 9 THE COURT: Unfortunately, it's on the record of this proceeding. 10 MR. MILLER: And, Your Honor, the proceeds of the 11 12 sale, the 250 million dollars, is going to the SIPC trustee, 13 the one billion 290 million dollars is going to the estate. There is a creditors' committee. Those proceeds are safe. 14 15 Hopefully, we're going to go into the more conventional 16 procedures of Chapter 11. 17 I don't want to use the melting ice cube. 18 already half melted, Your Honor. The steps have had happened, 19 the things that have happened since Wednesday, make it 20 imperative that this sale be approved. In the interest of all of the stakeholders, including Mr. Golden's clients, they will 21 22 benefit by this, Your Honor, because if the alternative happens, there will be very little to distribute to creditors, 23 24 if anything. 25 So we submit to Your Honor that this sale should be

approved and should be approved tonight. And we should get the orders entered and get the transfers done before there's any other prejudice and harm. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Miller.

MS. GRANFIELD: Really brief, Your Honor, because I won't tread over any ground that Mr. Miller just went over. The importance, if Your Honor is so disposed to approve the transaction of staying here, getting the order done and getting it entered tonight, my client wanted me to express to you the importance is really not only in terms of the operations, the moving of the money, the preserving of the value for this estate, but the importance in terms of staying here and get it done tonight is really with respect to the employees who we've already heard many times have really had a horrible week. They have had a bit of hope in terms of being able to return to a more business as usual. And we're really concerned if they don't wake up tomorrow and see that not only has it been approved but the order's been entered and we're moving forward towards closing.

Just generally, with respect to the objections,

Barclays Capital cannot pay out the sums that have been put on
the record tonight and subject itself to collateral attack.

It's not doing this transaction to paint a bullseye on its back
for every subsidiary creditor, landlord, fund that wants to
figure out who's a deep pocket, oh, Barclays is doing this deal

so it's one of the three or four deep pockets that could have and so we're going to reward by miring it in collateral litigation. If there's really any chance of that, it won't happen. And this will all be for naught. So we do have to keep our eye on that ball.

And then finally, Your Honor, in the proffer of some of the testimony tonight, and this had been said before, and it may have been the belief of the parties who had said it, but it's important with respect to Barclays and its relationship with regulators in the U.K. that we wanted to make a pointed statement that it has not only been the U.S. regulators that have really gone above and beyond to try and facilitate this transaction. But the regulators in the United Kingdom have done so as well. And there was speculation, really, that maybe the U.K. regulators had some to do with not having the prior transaction that was worked on last week come to fruition. And it turns out that's not the case. It really was not a regulatory issue but just a question of the structure of the transaction would have required Barclays to have a shareholder's vote in order to do the transaction and that just was not going to happen with the precipitous terrible things that were happening at the time. And so, we just wanted to correct the record with respect to that. And with that, I'll turn it over to others.

MR. BIENENSTOCK: May I respond for a moment, Your

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Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. BIENENSTOCK: I just want to point out that, number one, we all understand the importance of the transaction. And it's very easy for a party sponsoring it to say, and I won't do it unless you give me something illegal, so give it to me, Judge. I'd like to point Your Honor to some evidence Your Honor admitted, the contract. Nowhere in that contract does it say they need an order that's free and clear of successor liability from creditors of non-debtor subsidiaries. Nowhere. This is just overreaching and gambling that Your Honor feels this is so important that you'll do something illegal so they'll close tonight. Thanks.

THE COURT: It's my job to do what the law permits in the exercise of my discretion. This week, more than any other week since I was appointed to the bench, I have felt the awesome power of this job. And it's now Saturday morning.

I've given a lot of thought the objections. I reviewed each one that I could get. They were flying in this afternoon one after another. And I categorized them in my mind and considered carefully whether it was permissible for me as a judge in this district to approve a transaction this momentous on such an extraordinarily fast schedule. And I gave consideration to the due process considerations that have been articulated in objections both orally and in writing. And I

have concluded that this is really not a question of due process being denied. This is a question of due process being pursued in good faith by all parties to the transaction, even the objectors. It is a testament to the importance of this transaction that this courtroom is still packed. I have no idea what's going on in the overflow rooms. This is not an ordinary Chapter 11 case.

This is not simply approving the transaction because Mr. Miller is putting pressure on me to do so. This is not approving the transaction because I know it's the best available transaction. I have to approve this transaction because it's the only available transaction.

I believe that one of the remarkable aspects of our Bankruptcy Code, as it has evolved, is its remarkable flexibility to different circumstances. The lawyers who are appearing before me this evening are truly among the best and the brightest in the field. And some have participated in the evolution of bankruptcy as a field, nationally and internationally. We must close this deal this weekend not because the markets demand it, although that's certainly a part of it. Lehman Brothers became a victim. In effect, the only true icon to fall in the tsunami that has befallen the credit markets. And it saddens me. I feel that I have a responsibility to all the creditors, to all of the employees, to all of the customers and to all of you. Arguments have been